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To be had of ALL GROCERS and CHEMISTS.

No. 7762.—VOL. L. MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 3, 1890. Price One Penny.

TO-NIGHTS ENTERTAINMENTS.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW by Robert Buchanan. Mr. TREE as Jaroque and Lucian. Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, E. M. Ronson, Allan, Macpherson, Tapping, Gurney, Harwood; Mesdames Nelson, Miss Minnie Terry, Miss Norreys, Bond, Mrs. Tree. Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45.—LYCEUM

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.)
THE DEAD HEART.—A Story of the French Revolution. TO-NIGHT at Eight o'clock (fifth time), Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Righton; Miss Phillips, and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45.—LYCEUM

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Charles Wyndham.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, CYRIL'S SUCCESS. Messrs. David James, Leonard Boyne, Arthur Elwood, S. Bulet, G. Maxwell, H. Saker, G. B. Phillips, G. Stanton, G. Chapuy; Mesdames Olga Brandon, Compton, F. Frances, E. Brunton, E. Vining.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farrea, Mlle Marion Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Letty Lind; Mr. Fred Leslie, Mr. Fred Storey, Mr. Dalton Somers. Doors open at 7.30.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
Last nights of Mr. J. L. TOOLE prior to his departure for Australia.
TO-NIGHT at 8.15, CHAWLES; OR, A FOOL AND HIS MONEY, and OFF THE LINE. A 7.30, HESTER'S MYSTERY. Doors open at 7. WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, at 7.30, and THE SPITALFIELDS WEAVER. SATURDAY NEXT at 7.30, TWELFTH NIGHT, and OFF THE LINE. Box-office open daily 10 to 6. Fees 8.15, THE VARIOUS FAMILY, and OFF THE LINE. Box-office open daily 10 to 6. THE BUNGALOW, by Fred. Horner, THIS AFTERNOON.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
A. and S. Gatti, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. 42nd Night. Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. Marius, J. L. Shine, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Arthur Lyle, Thos. Balcon, W. Todd, H. Russell, James East, W. Northcote, J. Northcote, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Mary Rorke, Kate James, Charlotte Elliot, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.0. THE MARRIED BACHELOR, at 7.45.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Thomas Thorne.)
THIS EVENING at 8, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Messrs. Fred Thorne, T. B Thalberg, C. Maude, F. Gillmore, J. S. Blythe, C. Harbury, F. Grove, O. Yorke, &c., and John Nicholson; Mesdames Winifred Emery, Mary Collette, L. Bryer, Hanbury, &c., and Cathie Owen. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30. THURSDAY NEXT, at 2.30, MATINEE of CLARISSA. New Drama, in Four Acts, by Robert Buchanan.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager Mr. F. R. Benson.)
EVERY EVENING at 8 (Tuesdays and Fridays excepted), doors open 7.30, overture 7.45, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, with the Mendelssohn Incidental Music.—Messrs. Price, Brydone, Benson, Ross, Howard, Astell Peaks, Buck, West, Phillips, Tomkins, Grenville, Stuart, Brydone, Benson, Ross, Howard, Astell Peaks, Buck, West, Phillips, Tomkins, Grenville, Stuart; Mesdames Grey, Farrar, Rorke, Geraldine, Townsend, Woolmar Mellon, Mitchelmore. MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.30. N.B.—THE TAMING OF THE SHREW on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS at 8.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
MASTER AND MAN.
TO-NIGHT at 7.45, Henry Pettitt and George R. Sims powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, J. H. Barnes, Robert Pateman, E. W. Gardiner, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Bassett Roe, Fred Shepherd, George Fairfax, E. Maynard, J. Webster Lawson; Miss Nellie Bowland, Mrs. Frank Hunter, and Miss Bella Pateman. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Fryd) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the libraries.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Horace Sedger.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, MARJORIE. Misses Phyllis Broughton, Aldine, Amadi and Miss Cecile d'Arville; Messrs. C. Hayden Coffin, Joseph Tapley, Henry Ashley, Frederick Wood, Alfred James, T. A. Seale, A. T. Hendon, and Harry Monkhouse. Preceded at 7.45 by JOHN SMITH. Morning Performance EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

GARRICK THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. John Hare.)
THIS EVENING at eight, LA TOSCA. (LAST WEEK.) Mesdames Bernard Beere, Rose Leclercq, Bessie Hatton; Messrs. Lewis Waller, Herbert Waring, Sidney Brough, Gilbert Farquhar, Lawrance D'Orsay, C. Dodsworth, C. Hudson, F. H. Knight, F. Fowell, R. Power, S. Temple, R. Harding, and J. Forbes Robertson. Address applications for seats to Box-office, open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Doors open at 7.30 p.m.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
Messrs. E. S. Willard and John Lart, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. John Lancaster
THIS EVENING at 8, THE MIDDLEMAN.
Mr. Willard, Messrs. Mackintosh, E. W. Garden, H. Cane, H. V. Esmond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Crofton, Royston Keith; Mesdames Maude Millett, Annie Hughes, E. H. Brooke, Agnes Verity, Jay, Augs, Eva Moore, &c. Box-office now open daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.45. Carriages 11. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. Griffiths. SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Henry J. Leslie.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.20, THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Marie Tempest, Bertie Irving, Maud Holland, H. Coveney, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies, Alec Marsh, Albert Christian, Frank St. Wood, and Arthur Williams. Preceded at 7.50 by MARGARET'S BURGLAR PROOF.

COMEDY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 9 p.m., the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by James Mortimer, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby, A. Bouchinet, &c., and C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Maloney, Robertson, Cowell, Allen, Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box office open daily from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Telephone, 3,764.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Arthur Chudleigh.)
TO-NIGHT at 8, 1lls. performance of AUNT JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. F. Mervin, Mr. Fred Cape, Mr. A. Ainsworth, Mr. W. Philips, Mr. F. Farren, Mr. Powell, Mr. W. Quinton; Miss Rosina Filippi, Miss Florence Wood, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8.15, TO THE RESCUE, Mr. F. Farren, Miss F. Ferrington and Mrs. Pinder.
NOTICE.—SPECIAL MATINEE of AUNT JACK SATURDAY NEXT, February 8th. Doors open 2, commence at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, FOOL'S MATE.
At 9 o'clock, DOLL.
Messrs. Frederick Terry, Nutcombe Gould, Benjamin Webster, George Capel, Henry Grattan, Mackay, R. V. Shore, and Albert Chevalier;
Mesdames Robins, Carlotta Leclercq, Marie Linden, Mary Kingsley, Gracie Murietta, Laura Graves, Edith Kenward, and Fanny Brough.
Doors open 7.45. Box office open daily from 10.30 till 5.
Business Manager, Mr. R. D'Albertson.

ROYALTY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT at Nine o'clock, TRA LA LA TOSCA. A per-version of "La Tosca." By F. C. Burnand. Music by Alfred Cellier. Messrs. Arthur Roberts, C. H. Fryer, Augustus Wheatman, &c.; Miss Margaret Ayrton, Miss Agnes Delaporte, Miss Amy Liddon, Miss Laura Linden, Miss Stella Tennyson, &c. Preceded at 8.15, by THE OPERA CLOAK. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open daily 10.30 to 5. Telephone No. 8,624. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Business Manager, Mr. H. Watkis.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.
"ASMODEUS," at 9 o'clock, and "OUR ARMY AND NAVY," at 10.50. Signorina Rubi and Mdlle. Saracco, Marie Thorpe, Fred Scott, and Signor De Vesme. Varieties by the Almonti Troupe, Marie Collins, the Eddy's Troupe, Lo-to, Liu, and Otto, and JAMES FAWN. Open 7.45 until 11.30.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
Commence at 8. Two Grand Ballets. At 9.0 THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.20, A DREAM OF WEALTH, by M. Katti Lanner. Music by M. Leopold Wenzel. Millie, Fairclough and Bettina de Noyer, Signor Albertieri and signorina Malvina Cavalieri. Grand Variety Entertainment. At 10, the Ballet Divertissement, entitled Lord Tennyson's Poem, THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE. Exclusive engagement of Mdlle. Vanoni TO-NIGHT, at 10.15. No free list.

ROYAL Holborn.
G. B. Macdermott, the popular actor and vocalist; Lydia Yeamans, queen of song; Bibb and Bobb [illegible]; the Brazilians, American variety artists; Ottaway and Pepper; Abe Daniels, musical clown; Laurent, burlesque dancer; Sam Kerr, and others.
EVENINGS at 7.00. SATURDAY MATINEES, 2.30. Prices of admission from 6d. to 2s. 6d.

"A MOST UNGRACIOUS MATTER TO DISCUSS."

In the last page of the last article in the *Contemporary Review* for February, Mr. Frederick Greenwood makes a statement which has somehow or other escaped public attention, but which, if well-founded, is a matter of the first public importance. After remarking that nothing is more common than speculation as to what will happen when Mr. Gladstone disappears, Mr. Greenwood says:—

Meanwhile the possibility of another disappearance from this mortal scene is quite disregarded, perhaps because a complete failure of health in his case is not likely to be followed by any serious political complications. But is that so? The question has never come under debate in the newspapers and reviews, but it is a matter of deep concern in the official entourage of the Prime Minister. A sincere solicitude, and the doleful chatter of gossip insincere, have probably exaggerated the fear that he is "not strong;" but, however that may be, no sooner does he fall ill than his colleagues of both sections put on their considering caps, and the buzz of speculation amongst them becomes anxious to a degree that seems quite unsuspected beyond their own immediate circle. In the language of the French, they have reason. The Prime Minister is not much considered as a centre of stability, but that he is, and his withdrawal from public life would put everything into confusion. It is unnecessary to speak of the rival ambitions at his side—the various eyes fixed upon the same office whenever he has an unusually bad cold, the claims and counter-claims that stir in Opposition, the arrangements of Ministries and policies that instantly take form in different minds. Enough to point out that should that happen on the one side in politics which we are quite at liberty to discuss when the other is concerned, Fusion would become at once the question of the day—of the hour. And where would the question centre? It would instantly be massed upon another—namely, a ministry with or without Lord Hartington? Supposing him to be in the land of the living (a most ungracious matter to discuss, all this) that would be the grand point; and how much would be involved in its debate and decision need not be said.

Now it would certainly never have occurred to us, not being "in the official entourage of the Prime Minister," that there was any cause for discussing seriously the possible demise of Lord Salisbury. That, indeed, in Mr. Greenwood's own words, would have seemed to us "a most ungracious matter to discuss." But if all the colleagues of Lord Salisbury believe that his health is so feeble and his hold on office so precarious as to compel them not only to "put on their considering caps," but to indulge in speculation with anxiety that rises to "a degree quite unsuspected beyond their own immediate circle," then indeed the question of what may happen in that event comes at once "under debate in the newspapers and reviews," nor can we be blamed for commenting upon the state of things here revealed.

For our part, we must frankly say that it seems incredible to us. Mr. Greenwood is, however, of another opinion. He says of these Ministers with their considering caps, who are consumed with anxiety as to the future, "They have reason." Then is Lord Salisbury still? The *Daily News*, writing apparently in ignorance of Mr. Greenwood's alarming announcement, tells us this morning that "it would be mere affectation to ignore the disquieting rumours which are prevalent with respect to the health of the Prime Minister"; and it even suggests that he may not be able to attend the Cabinet Council which must be held for drawing up the Queen's speech. This, we must take leave to say, seems to us little better than nonsense, indulged in by our good contemporary without serious disguise for party motives. Lord Salisbury may not have had Cabinets recently, but it is not his health that has hindered him. If he had wanted to hold a Cabinet he could have held one at Hatfield. As every Cabinet Minister is kept advised from day to day of all that goes on, and has constant opportunity for inquiry or remonstrance, we do not see much ground for the perturbation of the *Daily News* because Lord Salisbury was not face to face with Lord Cadogan and the Duke of Rutland when he decided on the ultimatum to Portugal. But it is another matter if Lord Salisbury is really in such a parlous state that those who know him best are discussing his disappearance as an eventuality quite within the range of probabilities. Upon this subject there is no reason for standing upon ceremonies. Is it true or is it not? Every Government in Europe will be interested in the answer. Some of them, indeed, may have to remodel their foreign policy if Mr. Greenwood's news is confirmed.

An additional shade of gravity is added by the report that Lord Hartington is ordered to Rome until Easter. Lord Hartington is Lord Salisbury's "under study." If anything were to happen to Lord Salisbury Lord Hartington would become Prime Minister. But if Lord Hartington is invalided for months——? The situation is unpleasant. We decline to take so gloomy a view of the matter, but we think the public has a right to be authoritatively informed at the earliest possible moment of the real truth about the health of Lord Salisbury.

THE NEW WESTMINSTER HALL.

SKETCHES OF THE ADDITIONS CARRIED OUT BY MR. PEARSON, R.A.

The additions and restorations at the west side of Westminster Hall, which are to take the place of the long-since demolished Law Courts, are approaching completion. Indeed they are complete as regards the interior. It is only the outworks which remain to be finished. The hewers and builders are hard at work upon the retaining wall and parapet in Margaret-street, and when these are built the vacant ground will be laid out as a garden, and the hoarding which began to look as much a part of Westminster as the Hall itself, will be removed.

Briefly stated, the alterations amount to this:—Between the buttresses on the west side, which are necessary to resist the thrust of the very heavy roof, Mr. Pearson has built a wall forming a sort of cloister, running almost the full length of the Hall. This is in two stories, the lower of which is to be used as the Private Bill Office and the upper as the Journal Office. At the north-west corner there is a projecting wing added, of which the lower

ENTRANCE TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

story is to be used as a shelter for horses. The entrance is from Palace-yard by three wide arches, the levels requiring some readjustment. The upper story will be a very handsome conference or committee room, on the same level as the journal office. Mr. Pearson, in 1884, made a report which was published with many illustrations as a Blue-book. It contains much curious information, and the author gives his reasons for believing that a cloister formerly existed. He says:—

Westminster Hall was erected by William Rufus in 1097 as the nucleus of an extensive palace he proposed building on the site of that probably founded by the Confessor. . . . It has remained for the late removal of the Law Courts on the west side to uncover permanently a large portion of the earliest Norman walls, fortunately in a fairly perfect state of preservation. . . . This hall was burnt in the reign of Edward III., and was rebuilt in its present form by Richard II., in 1394-97 for Parliament to sit.

After pointing out the necessity of something being done to preserve the early Norman stonework which the removal of the law courts had exposed to atmospheric action, Mr. Pearson says: "In making my plans for the reconstruction of the west side of the Hall it has been my object, consistently with present requirements, to recover the aspect which it presented in Richard II.'s time, also to retain the existing evidences of earlier and later historical work." In doing so the architect is probably as successful as any one could be, and his work has certainly been carried out with the

OUR KITH AND KIN.

The Hon. James Monro, the leader of the Opposition in Victoria, has his headquarters at present in the Grand Hotel. He is here for the purpose of opening a London office of the Real Estate Mortgage and Deposit Bank, of which he is president. He is a sturdy Scotchman, getting up in years, with homely, unaffected manners, and the characteristic shrewdness and energy of his race. The colony has done well by him, and he has great faith in its future. An Australian Union, with protection against the world and free trade within its borders, is his near ideal. As an ardent prohibitionist he has the satisfaction of seeing local option at work in Victoria.

* * * * *

Mr. Deakin, the Chief Secretary of Victoria, made an interesting pronouncement on the subject of federation at a banquet given at Dunedin by the Victorian Commissioners for the New Zealand Exhibition. In his opinion the chief bond of union should be a Customs Union. "There must be a completely free interchange between every colony of the group, guarded by a tariff which should protect the Australians against the outside world." According to Sir William Robinson, however, Mr. Deakin's views are not reciprocated by very many of his fellow-colonists. Victoria is hostile to any suggestion of intercolonial free trade.

* * * * *

On this subject of the tariff we learn from a Hobart newspaper that a "rally" is to be made by the Protectionist party in Tasmania. Very little progress is being made with paying off the deficiency in its finances, and some of the more hasty politicians are pointing to a tariff resembling that of Victoria as an easy way of disposing of the debt. The people on the north-west coast of Tasmania are lending a ready ear to this suggestion, because Protection, it is thought, would mean for them a decided pecuniary gain. There is some probability, the quiet waters of Tasmanian politics having been once stirred, of the next general election being fought on the question of Free Trade versus Protection.

* * * * *

We regret to hear of the death, at Eastbourne, of the well-known Victorian, the Hon. W. F. Walker. As our readers are aware, Mr. Walker acted as the representative of Victoria at the Paris Exhibition, the duties of which position he had to abandon last September owing to ill-health. Accompanied by his wife he went to Eastbourne, where his death took place some days ago. Mr. Walker emigrated to Australia as a young man from Morpeth, and established a successful business in Melbourne, where for some time he filled the position of Commissioner of Customs. Mr. Walker was apparently one of the most popular members of the Victorian Parliament.

* * * * *

The Tasmanian Government are at loggerheads with the principal railway company in the colony with which it has a contract that expires in sixteen years. In settlement of the dispute the Government—with the sanction of Parliament—offered to pay a million pounds, but the company demanded £125,000 more than that sum. The matter is now to come before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and in the meantime there is much apprehension lest the company should adhere to the strict letter of the contract and run only two trains a day between Hobart and the other towns.

* * * * *

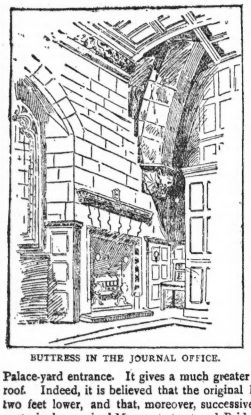
There was quite a bear-garden scene at the annual meeting of the Dominion Alliance at Montreal. One of the questions on the agenda was, strange to say, "Are Prohibitionists fools?" As might have been expected, an acrimonious discussion took place on a question so framed—the greatest disorder arising when some of the speakers indulged in anti-Jesuit tirades. Apart from this incident, the meeting would probably have given much satisfaction to Sir Wilfrid Lawson. It was arranged to begin a vigorous campaign in several counties in favour of the Scott Act, and one of the resolutions passed declared that every parliamentary candidate receiving the support of the Alliance should be a total abstainer.

* * * * *

The withdrawal of the munificent offer by the New South Wales Government of the £25,000 prize for a trustworthy cure for the rabbit plague does not speak eloquently for our much-vaunted scientific progress. Mons eur Pasteur's microbe-soup scheme has failed, with upwards of 1,300 other suggestions, to commend itself to the Rabbit Commission. As, counting bonuses to farmers and others, it costs about as much to kill a rabbit in Australia as it does to buy one in England, it seems a pity that nothing can be done towards organising a trade in Antipodean bunnies for the home market. An energetic capitalist, making a business of the thing, and freed from the necessity for paying fancy rewards, ought to have no difficulty in putting rabbits "free on board" at a colonial port at a very small figure per head. Allowing for all charges, the subsequent sale of the rabbits, at say 1s. each in London, does not look unreasonable. The adoption of this plan would add to our supply of cheap food, and at the same time would help to rid our cousins beyond the seas of a serious annoyance.

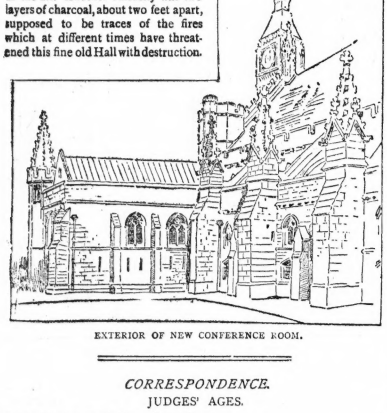
atmost reverence for the old work, some of which has not seen the light for many centuries. But his work will be judged by most people solely on its merits without regard to archæological refinements. And in this respect one does not see how it could have been better done.

The changes in the interior consist in the formation of the doors and stairs to the Journal Office. Of these there are three, one in the centre and one at each end. They are well designed and have the effect of giving scale to the Hall. In the rooms of the Journal Office the arches of the buttresses and their carvings have been carefully preserved, and form a striking contrast to the new work. It is interesting to observe on the outside wall of the Hall patches of the old Norman stonework, which is known by its wide joints and curious dressing, with masons' marks as fresh, some of them, as on the day they were cut. There are also patches of plaster with distinct traces of colour, pointing to the fact that the wall was covered in, in former times. An improvement, so far as a first view of the Hall is concerned, has been made by slightly lowering the Palace-yard entrance. It gives a much greater impression of height to the roof. Indeed, it is believed that the original level of the floor was some two feet lower, and that, moreover, successive "makings up" for many centuries have raised Margaret-street and Bridge-street some six feet or so.



BUTTRESS IN THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

In digging deep for the foundations some curiosities were unearthed. A few Roman bottles were found, and several coins. A number of bones were dug up, such as boars' heads, snipe, &c., for the Hall in its time has served the purposes of a banqueting-room, but these crumbled on exposure to the air. Another curiosity was two layers of charcoal, about two feet apart, supposed to be traces of the fires which at different times have threatened this fine old Hall with destruction.



EXTERIOR OF NEW CONFERENCE ROOM.

CORRESPONDENCE.

JUDGES' AGES.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—In your article on the judges have not you overlooked the marked tendency of recent years towards the appointment of younger men as judges than heretofore? Since the double appointment in 1876 of Mr. Justice Manisty and Mr. Justice Hawkins, no living judge, so far as I can ascertain, has been appointed upwards of sixty years of age, and only four within five years of it; while no fewer than five judges—Lords Justices Lopes and Bowen, and Justices Cave, Smith, and Charles—were under fifty when they were raised to the Bench, and about another half-dozen were fifty or within a couple of years of it at the time of their appointment. So your contention, sound though it be, would appear to have come about a dozen years too late. And have not you too magnified the evil you contend against by hastening by a decade the years of "labour and sorrow"? The Scripture authority (Psalm xc. 10) to which presumably you refer, gives "the days of our years as threescore years and ten;" it is only when "by reason of strength they be fourscore years," that the writer says "their strength is labour and sorrow." Surely the years between sixty and seventy may still be counted on as good working years, and the great majority of our present judges will have earned their pension by fifteen years of service long before the latter age.—I am, &c.,

February 2. A BARRISTER.

MR. ROBERTSON OF HAILEYBURY.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—As one who has had considerable experience of Mr. Robertson's régime at Haileybury during the past five years, I venture to endorse the remarks in your paragraph of Wednesday, January 22 (which has only just come to my notice), upon his recent resignation of the headmastership. It seems, as you say, to be generally admitted that in taking that step he was consulting the interests of the school, which has unquestionably suffered in the estimation of the public at large from the notoriety into which it was brought, first, by an outbreak of sickness (to which you do not allude), and secondly, by the unfortunate lawsuit in 1888. At the same time Mr. Robertson's resignation, honourable as it is to himself, is a blow to the cause of English education, which cannot but be regretted by all who, like myself, have recognized his worth. Certainly his influence, both as a man and a master, has been of real value to my two sons, one of whom was in the sixth form, during the four or five years they were at Haileybury. So highly was Mr. Robertson thought of, that when towards the end of last year he was believed to be sending in his resignation, memorials were presented to the Council of the College deprecating its acceptance, from a large number of parents of boys now or lately at the school, as well as from many old Haileyburians. Although there has been a temporary decline in its numbers, I have the best authority for stating that the character of Haileybury has never stood higher, at both the universities and in the services and professions, than it does at present; while the intellectual position it secured under Dr. Bradley has been fully maintained under his successor. My object in writing this letter is to raise no controversial questions, but to draw attention to the fact that a "high-minded man, of many excellent gifts and qualities" (as you truly describe the head master of Haileybury), is resigning a valuable post from circumstances to a great extent beyond his own control. I venture, therefore, to suggest that his long educational services, and the disinterestedness of his present decision, are entitled to some public recognition. Mr. Robertson will, I trust, soon obtain some sphere of work worthy of his high character and abilities.—I remain, Sir, yours truly,

Reform Club, Pall Mall, Feb. 1. JOHN W. PROBYN.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

Saturday's debate in the French Chamber on the interference of priests in elections brings into clear relief the contrast between French and English notions of what is permissible in electioneering. There is hardly a Parnellite member who would not lose his seat if we were to apply to Ireland the principles which led the French Chamber to invalidate the election of M. Sabouraud, who had been elected for the Vendée, and who was unseated on the ground of clerical influence. M. Ribot, who replied to Bishop Freppel, made a speech much applauded by the Republicans, which is a compost of all the doctrines English Liberals most detest. Cannot these French Republicans see that they do far too much honour to the sacerdotal theory by forbidding the priest to do anything a man and a citizen is free to do? Surely the true Liberal is against sacerdotalism equally when it is invoked as a claim for privilege or as a pretext for proscription.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone made rather a curious reference to the Parnell and O'Shea matter at Walsall on Saturday. He said:—

As fair Englishmen, they must hold a man to be innocent until he was proved to be guilty. The Liberals did not take up the Irish question because Mr. Parnell was a good man, but because the Irish Government was a bad one. They would continue to treat the question upon that broad ground of principle. If the test of a great question was to be the morality and private conduct of individual leaders who took part in its discussion, then let them have fair play all round, and the Liberal party would not get the worst of it. (Cheers.)

Who are the "individual leaders" on the Unionist side at whose "morality and private conduct" Mr. H. Gladstone thus points as being worse than the worst that has been alleged against members on the Home Rule side?

Mr. Goldwin Smith seems to be as anxious to drive Canada out of the Empire as he is to exclude women from the pale of citizenship. His speech at New York on Friday evening may be commended to those fervent Unionists who regard Mr. Smith as a pillar of the Union. It is an odd Unionism which reveals itself in compassing heaven and earth in order to prevent the concession of local self-government to a small island close to our shores, and at the same time promotes by every means in its power the secession of half a continent from the Empire. Canada no doubt may decide to join the Union. If she does the day when the Dominion is united with the Republic should see the establishment of a federal alliance for purposes of defence and for the establishment of a supreme Tribunal of Conciliation and Arbitration between Great Britain and North America.

Mr. Edison has added a new horror to existence. He attaches an instantaneous photographic camera to his phonograph, plants his two lethal instruments right in front of an orator, and sets them to work. The phonograph records every syllable that falls from his lips, every "hem" and "er" and mispronunciation, while the lightning camera simultaneously photographs eight or twenty times every second the movements of the speaker. Then the photographs are projected by a magic-lantern the size of life, the phonograph is set going, and the oration can be re-delivered *ad infinitum*. As the magic-lantern can magnify a picture to any size, we shall some day see a twenty-foot orator fitted with a speaking trumpet orating to 100,000 persons in Hyde Park.

Sir Hercules Robinson used to have a story about how the Transvaal was lost for the sake of £200, which the Treasury insisted on saving. In this morning's *Times*, after alluding in general terms to that classical case of penny-wise-pound-foolish in politics, he declares that something more or less of the same kind is being done in the case of British Bechuanaland:—

I venture to assert that after five years of direct Imperial rule a Commission to inquire into the condition of the prisons, hospitals, schools, public buildings, and civil establishments in British Bechuanaland would reveal a state of things which would be held to be discreditable to this country.

This is bad. Government should either have handed Bechuanaland over to the Cape Colony; or, having decided to annex it, should administer it "efficiently and decently."

But is it fair of Sir Hercules to throw all the blame on the Treasury? After all, it is the business of the Treasury to cheesepare. It is all very well for the spending departments to fume and fret at the defencelessness of this spot and the inadequate administration of that; but that Treasury official also did his duty who said he could not sleep o' nights for thinking of the defencelessness of the British taxpayer. The blame for blunders, such as Sir Hercules points out, does not all belong to the Treasury. It should fall also on the Colonial Office for not insisting, even to the point of resignation, on expenditure essential to the welfare, and in the long run to the economy, of the Empire.

We entirely fail to see the logic of Sir Julius Vogel's letter in this morning's *Times* against Imperial penny postage. He says:—

We have an amount of 2½*d.*, for which Mr. Heaton proposes to charge only a penny. I don't if the advantage of cheap postage between distant countries is quite of the same nature or of the same importance as cheap internal postage. But, supposing the two to be on a par, surely before submitting to the sacrifice proposed by Mr. Heaton, the internal postage should be reduced in Great Britain to not exceeding a halfpenny, for even at that rate the home correspondents would be less favourably treated than Mr. Heaton proposes to treat foreign correspondents.

But why? Imperial Penny Postage is advocated not as a "favour" to this set of correspondents or that, but as a measure of Imperial concern, calculated to benefit the whole English realm. Sir Julius Vogel, it is clear, has entirely missed this point of view; for in some strange moment of aberration he speaks of the English in Australia as "*foreign* correspondents."

Sir Thomas Farrer, in referring the Duke of Argyll back "to his pigeon-holes," would seem (writes a correspondent) to have adopted, not quite happily, a phrase of Mr. Disraeli, in which he complained of Lord John Russell's "boring the House of Commons with platitudes stored up in the dusty pigeon-holes of his mind." How many dusty political brain-cells seem revealed in this flash of satire! But the Duke's mind is scarcely of this class. It rather resembles a Scotch manse well swept and garnished, but ready, since Liberalism vacated it, to receive occupants who, according to Biblical tradition, favour houses under such conditions.

It was a pleasant touch of old-world courtesy and ancient Castilian manners that led the Cortes to put forward by one day the voting of universal suffrage in order that Senor Castelar might be present. Otherwise the vote would have been taken on the anniversary of his sister's death, a day he passes in seclusion. It was, as he told the *Daily News* correspondent, a great day for him when universal suffrage was voted, crowning as it did in triumph sixteen years' pacific propaganda:—

We have regained almost completely liberty of conscience, liberty of meeting and association, trial by jury, the principle of civil marriages, more rational and liberal penal and civil codes, and better municipal and provincial laws.

And other matters too numerous to mention. Opportunism has, in short, been justified by its fruits; and if politicians in Spain no longer dream of appealing to the barricade instead of the ballot-box, the happy change is largely due to the success which has crowned Señor Castelar's policy.

TO SISTER ROSE GERTRUDE.

"It had always been my wish and my desire to do some of God's work on earth, into which I could throw my whole being, where there was scope for the fullest self-sacrifice."

Sister Rose Gertrude! when the angels came
And fired your soul and filled your girlish eyes
With that fierce splendour of self-sacrifice,
Whose passionate glory death can never tame,
Did tropic lands with flowers and fruit out-flame?
Bright shores from hyacinthine seas arise?
Or heard you Pain in some far Paradise,
Cry for a Saviour in the Saviour's name?

Nay rather, then, the paradisal flower
Of Love, heaven-planted in your heart of earth,
Turned to the light to find its being whole,
And o'er dark seas you went with pity's power
To share true Life's communicable birth,
And realize the God within your soul.

H. D. RAWNSLEY.

SOME OF THE FEBRUARY MAGAZINES.—III.

THE ART MAGAZINES.

The *Art Journal* (Virtue) has several interesting articles, especially those on "Vanishing Rome" and "Portraits of Browning" respectively. The interest of the former lies in a charming series of "wash" drawings; that of the latter in a few stories of the poet (for the portraits are only reproductions of Mr. Lehmann's very familiar drawings). Here is an interesting letter "written to a girl—one of those fortunate ladies (her age is now less than twenty-one) whom the poet deified by his friendship":—

20, De Vere gardens, W., July 6, '80.—My beloved Alma,—I had the honour yesterday of dining with the Shah, whereupon the following dialogue:—"Vous tes po te?"—"On s'est permis de me le dire quelquefois."—"Et vous avez fait des livres."—"Trop de livres?"—"Voulez-vous m'en donner un, afin que je puisse me ressouvenir de vous?"—"Avec plaisir." I have been accordingly this morning to town, where the thing is procurable, and as I chose a volume of which I judged the binding might take the imperial eye, I said to myself, "Here do I present my poetry to a personage for whom I do not care three straws: why should I not venture to do as much for a young lady I love dearly, who, for the author's sake, will not impossibly care rather for the inside than the outside of the volume?" So I was bold enough to take one and offer it for your kind acceptance, begging you to remember in days to come that the author, whether a good poet or no, was always, my Alma, your affectionate friend, ROBERT BROWNING.

In the *Magazine of Art* (Cassell) there are some disconnected but interesting remarks on the National Gallery by Mr. Ford Madox Brown, who falls foul of the "Ansidei Raphael" as a worthless picture. The nation, on the advice of other eminent artists, paid £70,000 for it. The criticism of artist-critics seems, therefore, to be quite as erratic as that of art-critics. The editor, by the way, republishes his Edinburgh address on "Artists and Critics" with some amusing illustrations by Mr. Harry Furniss.

The *Art Decorator* (Electrotype Company, 80, Fleet-street) is an English edition of the *Deborative Vorbilder*—a collection of decorative designs, of all styles and schools, excellently reproduced in chromo-lithography. The work, which is issued in monthly shilling parts, cannot fail to be very useful to decorators, as well as interesting to amateurs. The *Art Review* (Walter Scott) is largely devoted to Browning, of whom two portraits are given (neither of them, we think, among the best), and to whose memory Mr. William Sharp dedicates some verses. Of the literary articles the best is Professor Minto's on Matthew Arnold.

Art and Literature (Glasgow: Maclure, Macdonald, and Co.) contains a good portrait of Browning, but is not otherwise noticeable. We have also to acknowledge two more monthly parts of *Artistic Japan* (Sampson Low)—that storehouse of quaint design and decorative suggestion—the editorship of which has been transferred, we observe, from Mr. M. Huish to Mr. L. Thomas.

THE "NINETEENTH CENTURY."

Professor Huxley's article, which is the *pièce de résistance* here, is a destructive analysis of the *a priori* axioms on which Mr. Henry George bases much of his "Poverty and Progress." Having now riddled Rousseauism, will not Professor Huxley go on to collect the fragments and recognise that after all there is an element of philosophic truth in Rousseau's doctrines, just as the practical application of them did in their time indubitably do good political service? If he does not, his studies in Rousseauism will be very one-sided. Among the other principal articles in the number are Mr. Fraser Rae's "Play and Players on the Riviera," some very frank admissions on "Party Prospects," by Mr. T. E. Kebbel, and a "facty" account of Railway Schemes in China by Fung Yee, late Secretary of the Chinese Legation in London. We notice, by the way, that Mr. Henry Blackburn, in his history of Illustrations in modern English newspapers makes no reference to the pioneer work in this matter of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. This is as if one were to write a history of Illustrated Catalogues, and ignore Mr. Blackburn's "Academy Notes."

OTHER NOTEWORTHY ARTICLES.

Mr. Val Prinsep continues "Virginie," and Jean Ingelow relates further "The History of an Infancy" in *Longman's Magazine*, which also contains an interesting paper on "Snails," by (not Lord) "Arthur Somerset," and Mr. Lang's customary chat. In the *English Illustrated* there is an article by Mr Haweis on "Bells and Belfries," which is very well done, as might be expected from one who has the subject so much at his fingers' ends. A love lyric, by Hamish M'Cunn, with music, is also of interest to the musical reader. *Lucifer*, Mdme. Blavatsky's organ, is as weird as ever. *Harper*, in addition to Lord Wolseley's article (with which we have already dealt) contains "Lake Dwellers," a thoughtful paper on "Benvenuto Cellini," and "The New York Banks." The illustrations are up to the high *Harper* average. The *Social Pioneer* is a new-comer (John Menzies and Co., Edinburgh and Glasgow), which looks promising. We must not forget (though it is so obscurely sandwiched in as almost to court forgetfulness) Mr. Lathrop's "Talks with Edison," in *Harper*, a few extracts from which may fittingly conclude this notice. Experimenting on the phonograph, Mr. Edison tells how—

I rigged up an instrument hastily, and pulled a strip of paper through it, at the same time shouting, "Halloo!" Then the paper was pulled through again, my friend Batchelor and I listening breathlessly. We heard a distinct sound, which a strong imagination might have translated into the original "Halloo." That was enough to lead me to a further experiment. But Batchelor was sceptical and bet me a barrel of apples that I couldn't make the thing go. I made a drawing of a model, and took it to Mr. Kruesi, at that time engaged on piece-work for me, but now assistant general manager of our machine shop at Schenectady. I marked it 4 dols., and told him it was a talking machine. He grinned, thinking it a joke; but set to work, and soon had the model ready. I arranged some tin-foil on it, and spoke into the machine. Kruesi looked on, and was still grinning. But when I arranged the machine for transmission, and we both heard a distinct sound from it, he nearly fell down in his fright. I was a little scared myself, I must admit. I won that barrel of apples from Batchelor, though, and was mighty glad to get it. Not long ago I asked Mr. Edison which of his inventions had caused him the greatest amount of study and required the most elaborate experiments. He replied promptly: "The electric light. For although I was never myself discouraged or inclined to be hopeless of success, I cannot say the same for all of my associates. And yet, though all those years of experimenting and research I never once made a discovery. It is too much the fashion to attribute all inventions to accident, and a great deal of nonsense is talked on this score. In my own case but few, and those the least important, of my inventions owed anything to accident. Most of them have been hammered out after long and patient labour, and are the result of countless experiments all directed toward attaining some well-defined object. All mechanical improvements may safely be said to be inventions and not discoveries.

"IN TENNYSON LAND."*

This interesting volume must have given, in the way of research, no small pains to its author; but then "the toil that we delight in physics pain"—and this toil has evidently been a labour of love to Mr. Walters. Everything that he could give us he has given. In some respects this is disappointingly small. "It was probably here," "maybap it was there," "in all likelihood it was this," "we can fancy that": such is the staple of Mr. Walters's fare. But the thinness of the report is not his fault. If no facts are to be had, the writer of a book is bound to fall back on fancies. Mr. Walters has at least been careful to collect local data for his guesses, and to make them probable as well as interesting.

Mr. Walters begins with a chapter on Tennyson's artistic sense, his word-painting, "the poet's palette"; from this he goes on to the "characteristics of Lincolnshire" and the poems which deal with them, notably "Locksley Hall," supposed to be Laughton Hall, near Somersby.

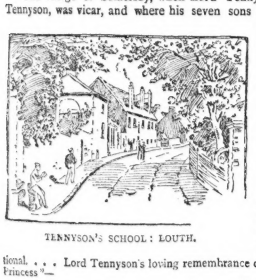
LAUGHTON HALL: NEAR SOMERSBY. (The supposed original of Locksley Hall.)

Then he tells us a little—but very little, "just enough to make one wish there was more"—about the Laureate's school days, and the "Poems by Two Brothers," published, when Alfred was eighteen, by himself and his elder brother Charles, afterwards Charles Tennyson-Turner. Like Shelley's correspondingly youthful "Poems by Victor and Cazire," this production seems afterwards to have shamed its authors, who would gladly have forgotten it. Mr. Walters tells the following story about this first essay:—

The current tradition is that it (the publishing of the poems) was due to the suggestion of none other than Dr. Tennyson's coachman Alfred Tennyson, finding that time hung heavy on his hands, was seized with a longing to visit the Lincolnshire churches, many of which are of high historical interest. But "the eternal want of pence" made the project too impossible. By some means or other the old servant learned of Alfred's disappointment. He must have been a man of resource, for after some cogitation he exclaimed, "Why, Master Alfred, you are always writing poetry—why don't you sell it?" The idea surprised but pleased the young man. He consulted Charles, and when next the coachman drove to Louth a collection of poems in manuscript went with him and was deposited at the shop of J. Jackson, who occasionally published books by arrangement with a London firm.

The brothers received £20 for the volume. Mr. Jackson (Mr. Walters informs us in a foot-note) still has the manuscript; and, according to the present value of Tennysonian MSS., and the especial and peculiar value of this one in the eyes of collectors, it would be worth more than £1,000.

The village of Somersby, when Lord Tennyson's father, Dr. G. C. Tennyson, was vicar, and where his seven sons were born (Alfred, the third, on August 5 1809), is described at length by Mr. Walters. The father was learned and philosophical, but "it was doubtless from the mother," says Mr. Walters, "that the sons inherited most of their poetical disposition."

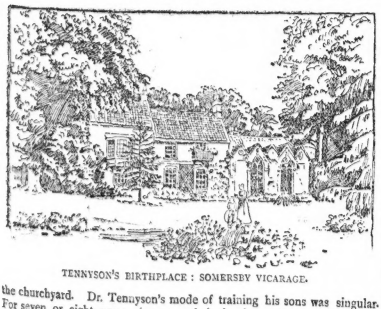


TENNYSON'S SCHOOL: LOUTH.

She was a woman of considerable intellect, highly poetical, and devoted to good and charitable deeds. Her eyes were remarkably luminous, and her nature was wholly emotional. . . . Lord Tennyson's loving remembrance of her is revealed in "The Princess"—

> One,
> Not learned, save in gracious household ways,
> Not perfect, nay, but full of tender wants,
> No Angel, but a dearer being, all dipt
> In Angel instincts. . . .

Of the father (says Mr. Walters) we learn little in the poems, although there is a loving reference to him in the "Lines to J. S." The Lincolnshire people have given several accounts of "th' owd Doctor," as he was locally called. His erudition and learning were lost on them. He is only remembered by his building a dining-room to the vicarage with ecclesiastical windows, and removing the shaft of an ancient cross from



TENNYSON'S BIRTHPLACE: SOMERSBY VICARAGE.

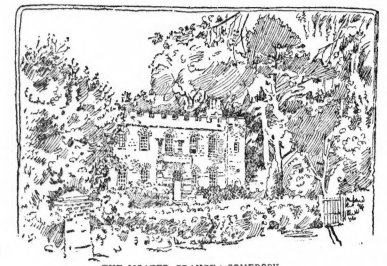
the churchyard. Dr. Tennyson's mode of training his sons was singular. For seven or eight years—between their leaving school and going to Cambridge—they had no settled course of life:—

[Dr. Tennyson] was a man of a decidedly philosophic bent, but, like so many with great minds, he forgot the slight detail of giving his sons an object in life. "They were always running about from one place to another," an old resident informed me, "and every one knew them and their Bohemian ways. They all wrote verses, they never had any pocket-money, they took long walks at night-time, and they were decided exclusives." Many a time has Alfred been met miles away from home hatless and quite absorbed, sometimes only realising his situation when his further journeying was prevented by the sea. This habit has always clung to the Laureate, and he makes mention of it himself in "In Memoriam."

There is a full-page drawing of the picturesque old vicarage, which, with its holly hedge, its lovely lawn and sycamores, and its "ecclesiastical windows," is "the ideal home of a poet." It may have been Somersby Beck that Tennyson described as "chattering over little sharps and trebles"; it may have been the Somersby vicarage garden that was overshadowed by the

> Witch elms that counterchange the floor
> Of this flat lawn with dusk and bright.

But it applies equally well to all the brooks and all the gardens that we love. Mr. Walters, by the way, notes it as curious that the beautiful lines, 'Break, break,' should have been composed, not by the sea, but in a Lincolnshire lane—a proof, he thinks, "that we unconsciously receive impressions and store away ideas which await a fitting moment to be reproduced."



THE MOATED GRANGE: SOMERSBY.

Of course we do. Referring to the inspiration of other poems, we learn from the poet himself that it was at Torquay that he saw "a full sea glazed with muffled moonlight;" in the Pyrenees a waterfall, "slow-dropping veils of thinnest lawn;" and that it was in a railway journey—least poetic, one would have thought, of all experiences—that the line in "Locksley Hall," "Let the great world spin for ever down the ringing grooves of change," was suggested. Mr. Walters has acquitted himself well of his task. If occasionally he indulges in somewhat "tall talk" it must be forgiven him, as he is evidently trying to get up a subject that he feels, with all the hero-worshipper's modesty, so immeasurably above him. His metaphors may occasionally get a little mixed, but his illustrations (some of which we are kindly permitted to reproduce in outline) are charming, and the book is delightfully got up; and to the Tennyson-lover (and who is not a Tennyson lover?) it should prove indeed a boon.

TENNYSON'S HOUSE AT MABLETHORPE. (Described in the "Ode to Memory.")

THE INSURANCE OF FEMALE LIVES.

It is a sign of the times and of the progress towards the equalization of the sexes that the life assurance offices are paying more attention to the insurance of female lives, and that this branch of their business is increasing. The Married Women's Property Act, which secures them in the enjoyment of their own property, and under which they can dispose of the sums payable at death as they please, has done a good deal to develop the insurance of female lives, and the increase in the number of women who earn their own living, and have gone in for an independent career without regard to matrimony, has also helped the movement. The latter class specially favour endowment policies payable either at death or a certain age. Women who have undertaken the laborious profession of nursing, for instance, look forward to a time when they will be set aside, and when a few hundred pounds may be very acceptable, and so they arrange for the payment to fall due at fifty, or fifty-five, years of age. Actuaries of the old school do not relish these new-fangled notions, as they regard them, being a clear departure from the principle of insurance against death; but insurance against life in the years of decay is in actual experience quite as great a necessity. Endowment policies are a need of the age, and life offices do well to supply it. Certainly women who are their own breadwinners appreciate the system.

If the extension of insurance among ladies indicates progress towards equality, the difference in the premiums charged proves the continued existence of inequality. It is not to be supposed that insurance offices are influenced by sentiment in making a distinction, but are led to do so by the cold calculations of their actuaries. They hold that a woman's life is less certain in the married state than the man's, and this conclusion is reflected in their table of premiums. The practice of the offices vary, but some charge women 5s. additional per annum for every £100 assured until they attain fifty years of age. No rebate is made for the unmarried, the assumption being that almost every healthy girl will enter the wedded state. If the number of women who go in for an independent vocation, however, increases materially, it will only be fair to modify the rule, as the risks represented by the extra premium are not then run by the insured. The fact that the additional levy of 10 per cent, or so is not made after fifty is an admission that the sexes are under the same conditions when on equal terms. Indeed the female life is really held to be the best, apart from the period of special risk. Taking the annuity table of the Scottish Widows' Fund as an illustration, we find that the rate of annuity per cent. is slightly greater on the female life up to thirty-four, and then falls below the male life, the assumption being that having passed that period the woman's life is the longer, and more annual payments will have to be made by the office. A few comparative figures brings this out very clearly:—

Age.	Male Life. Annuity per cent.	Female Life. Annuity per cent.
22	£4 4 8	£4 4 10
30	4 14 6	4 11 7
34	4 15 10	4 15 11
35	4 19 3	4 17 1
40	5 6 4	5 4 3
50	6 10 7	6 3 11
60	8 3 10	7 10 8
70	11 14 7	11 4 6
75	15 0 5	14 7 2

Years ago one office quoted lower rates of premium for women than men, in the belief that all through the female life was the best; but their experience was against their theory, and they gave it up. The special risks being passed, the woman's life is, however, admitted to be the best. One circumstance which weighs with the offices in the distinctions they draw is this: that the medical advisers can speak with more certainty, from various causes, as to what is or is not a good life in the case of men than of women; and this, no doubt, is taken into consideration in that levelling system of averages which actuaries delight to work out.

The Ladies' Corner.

LOOK TO YOUR EYES!

One of the dangers of the time is the nervous breakdown of a large proportion of the women who work with their brains. The curious thing is that there is a simple practical matter which is probably in a large proportion of cases the real cause of all the trouble, and which admits of a comparatively sure and easy remedy. Its importance may perhaps excuse a recent sufferer if she puts her personal experience at the service of those whom it may concern. My symptoms will be only too well recognized by hundreds of women. Sleeplessness, depression, an overwhelming sense of unmet responsibilities and duties unfulfilled, the disproportionate importance of small cares, sensitiveness to noise, irritability of temper, discouragement before obstacles, inability for continued intellectual effort—all these, and in many cases dyspepsia and headache as well, are connoted by a woman's "nervousness."

It will be a surprise to many who suffer from such miseries to hear that a slight mathematical defect of the eye, perfectly remediable by proper glasses, can, and often does, produce all these symptoms, and that what they very likely need is not a trip on the Continent but a pair of spectacles. In my case all the symptoms I have described, except headache and dyspepsia, were present for six months, and, after a thorough trial of relaxation and novel reading, under which I became worse, I was ordered to the south of France. Sunshine and roses are undeniably more pleasant than a London fog, but to people of active pursuits the Riviera is exile. To me it was a fruitless exile, till an American asked me if my eyes had been examined. She had known a doctor who sent all his nervous patients to the oculist. I thought my eyes were unimpeachable, but to test the suggestion I stopped reading and writing for a few days. To my delight I began to sleep at once. It may have been unscientific in me to take this as an indication that my eyes had caused my long disablement. At any rate I went back to Paris to consult the best oculist I knew—to wit, Dr. George Bull, of 4, Rue de la Paix, who is pre-eminent in his profession for the diagnosis and treatment of all such affections of the eye. I found him a scientific enthusiast, willing to devote any amount of time to the perfect appreciation of a single case. He examined my eyes first in their natural state, and, a few hours later, under the effect of a form of atropine, with sundry novel instruments, some of which had been invented by himself, and he checked his delicate measurements next day by further tests. In the result, he confirmed my guess by explaining that I had been suffering from a double form of optical error, such that, although consistent with apparently perfect vision, it nevertheless involved a constant strain, quite sufficient to account for all my nervous troubles. He prescribed accordingly as my sufficient remedy the use for reading or writing of spectacles adjusted by exact measurement to rectify the various errors. His spectacles have not only ensured to me a complete immunity from the sleeplessness and nervousness of my former state; but they have enabled me to do any amount of reading and writing without fatigue.

My experience naturally led me to make some inquiry on the subject. The first result, of course, was the discovery of an extraordinary number of cases like my own. Some of them, however, had baffled oculists of good standing, the reason being, doubtless, the extreme delicacy of the measurements and the lack of the ingenious instruments required. The most usual forms of visual anomaly which are responsible for nervous disorders are "astigmatism" and "hypermetropia." Both of these require much more accurate observation and adjustment of glasses than the common myopic or short-sighted condition, which also involves less constitutional danger. As my own case was an instance of both astigmatism and hypermetropia, I had an opportunity of finding out, by the kindness of Dr. Bull, the meaning of these mystic terms. Hypermetropia is the converse of short-sightedness. In the latter the retina is a little too far away from the curved surface of the cornea; so that the curve would require to be flattened or corrected by a concave glass in order that the focus of the rays entering the eye might fall exactly on the retina. In hypermetropia the retina is, on the contrary, too near the cornea. It so happens that a person who is in this condition can in most cases unconsciously correct it without the aid of glasses, because the variation is not generally too great for an "accommodation" by the internal muscles of the eye. The way in which this is done is that the so-called "ciliary muscle," which is possessed of very delicate powers of adjustment, causes the crystalline lens to become more convex by contracting the edges, so that it bulges out in the centre. The result is to make the focus of the rays coming from objects fall, not behind the retina, as they would do without adjustment, but on it. For vision, this physiological manœuvre works well enough, so that hypermetropic subjects are not, except in extreme cases, conscious that they see differently from others. The normal eye makes such accommodations only for objects that are close to it. The hypermetropic has to make a greater adjustment in that case, and to make an adjustment even when it looks at the most distant objects. It is never at rest except in sleep, and this constant muscular effort, as will be seen, is the cause of the nervous distress.

Astigmatism, however, is a more frequent occasion of trouble than the other. It is the common term for a lack of symmetry between the different curves in the refracting machinery of the eye. It often happens, for instance, that the curvature of the cornea is uneven, so that "meridians" drawn upon its surface give different degrees of curvature. In the normal eye every diameter of the surface of the cornea should be curved alike. In the astigmatic eye the cornea is shaped more or less like the bowl of a spoon. It may also happen that the crystalline lens may be slightly oblique or out of place, and though this inaccuracy may sometimes correct the other, it may also make it worse. It is also commonly the case that the astigmatism is different in the two eyes, so that the necessary muscular adjustment is curiously complex. Astigmatism, unhappily, is far less known than the other errors of vision. It was only discovered in 1800 by Thomas Young. After him nothing was done till 1852, when a French topographer noted it as a cause of error in the manipulation of instruments. It is only recently that it has been accurately investigated and the necessary optometers and other instruments devised. In the same connection, it may be worth while to mention that the mischief in some cases is not so much astigmatism as "muscular asthenopia," which is a want of balance between the various muscles of the two eyes such as to involve constant fatigue in directing them simultaneously to the object looked at. If these errors lie within moderate limits they are automatically corrected by unconscious muscular adjustment.

What is the moral? I do not suggest that the optometer is a "Morrison's Pill," nor do I deny that the high nervous tension of our complex life tends to develop that more or less sensitive or neurotic condition in which all forms of overstrain are doubly dangerous. But I am convinced that much of what our pessimists call the inevitable breakdown of busy women is in the nature of preventable disease; and I suggest to the victims of insomnia and nervous exhaustion that they may find it well worth their while to go to some expert in astigmatism for accurate examination. It cannot hurt them, and it may be their salvation. At least it is an experiment worth trying before we conclude that all women of nervous constitution must renounce their hope of higher education and their interest in public work.

M. W. C.

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review should such seem to be necessary.]

BARTHOLOMEW, J. G., F.R.G.S. "The Century Atlas and Gazetteer of the World." (John Walker and Co.)
[Fifty-two maps, with descriptive Gazetteer of 35,000 names. Large 4to, cloth.]

BRACE, C. LORING. "The Unknown God; or, Inspiration among Pre-Christian Races." (Hodder and Stoughton.)
[Cloth. Pp. ix., 336.]

MONTEGAZZA, PAOLO. "Physiognomy and Expression." (Walter Scott.)
[A volume of the Contemporary Science series. Translated from the Italian, with a new chapter by Professor Montegazza. Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. x., 328. Price 3s. 6d.]

THISELTON, DYER T. F. "The Loves and Marriages of Some Eminent Persons." (Walter Scott.)
[Chapters on Married Happiness, Eccentric Marriages, Unhappily Married, Early Loves, Separation, &c. Two volumes.]

* "In Tennyson Land." By John Cuming Walters. (London: George Redway. 1890. 5s.)

Ford's Pianos.—28 per cent. discount for cash, or 13s. per month (Seven Years' System). Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

THE AUROPHONE.—THE DEAF MAY HEAR.—This is a scientific invention of an invisible apparatus to be worn in the ear. Easily inserted or withdrawn by any one unassisted. It will enable any one not sooner deaf to hear perfectly well at once. It can be tested FREE at the AUROPHONE CO.'S ROOMS, No. 39, BAKER-STREET, LONDON, W. Pamphlet sent free and post paid.

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Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted for 5s. each.

DRURY LANE.—THE NATIONAL THEATRE.—TWICE DAILY at 1.30 and 7.15, AUGUSTUS HARRIS'S Pantomime, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, produced on a scale of splendour surpassing in magnificence the displays offered to the public by Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS in previous years, and performed by a Company of Comedians each of whom is an acknowledged attraction. Himself (Manager), Nicholls, Leon, Lauri, junr., Griffiths Brothers, Conquest, junr., Leopold Brothers, Arbo, Payne (Clown), and Campbell; Misses Vernon, Faudelle, Hewitt, Aiken, and Duggan. Box-office open from 10 A.M. all day.

COVENT GARDEN.—Lessee, FREEMAN THOMAS.—GRAND CIRCUS, under the direction of AUGUSTUS HARRIS and FREEMAN THOMAS.—The Tamed Trained Lion on Horseback (the great sensation of Paris), with the most Marvellous Master ever seen, Wonderful Siberian Bears, 20 Clowns 100 highly-trained Horses and Ponies, Acrobats, and the Beautiful Pet, Jessie, the extraordinary Performing Chimpanzee. Wire-walker, Mlle. Thérèse Stirs (Horizontal-bar Performer), Sylvester (Renowned Jockey Rider). SATURDAY NEXT, Feb. 8, Grand Military Spectacle, ATALANTA. TWICE DAILY, at 2 and 7.30. Prices from 6d. to 5½ 6s. Box-office open daily 10 to 6.

SAVOY THEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE. THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, the entirely original Comic Opera in Two Acts, entitled, THE GONDOLIERS, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Doors open at 8. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open daily from 10 A.M. till 11 P.M.

LYRIC THEATRE, SHAFTESBURY-AVENUE, PICCADILLY-CIRCUS.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, HENRY H. LEY. EVERY EVENING, at 8, a new Comedy entitled A RED HUSSAR. By H. P. STEPHENS and EDWARD SOLOMON. Open at 1 P.M. for BOOKING of SEATS. Preceded at 7.0 by WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. Doors open at 7.0. Box-office open from 9 A.M. till 10 P.M., Seats can be booked three months in advance. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Six Wonderful Performing Elephants (exclusively engaged here), the Royal Aerial Aquarians, the Kings of Trapeze, the Leopolds, Aerial Wonders (first appearance here), and the finest Troupe of Performing Seals in Existence, Marionettes, Ballooning, Singing, Dancing, and Strength. Fred. Poulsen (the Strong Man from America), Harry Moore (Comic Vocalist), the Sisters Leyton in their specialities, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Irving, Mr. Fred Walton, Knockabout and Boxing Entertainment, Griffin and Marks, Silence and Fun, Holman's Sensational Dogs, the Brothers Belso and their Donkey, G. Silvester (the Operatic Tenor), the Harrison Troupe of Acrobats, Miss Amy Tilley (Refined Change Artist), Professor Lennox (Phrenologist), &c. Twice daily, at 3 and 8. Open at 12, close at 11.30 P.M. Admission 1s., children 6d.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Thought Reading Extraordinary.—Dr. ONOFROFF, the remarkable Psychologist, will hold receptions to-day in the Theatre about 4 and 8. Phenomenal, Unique, and Unprecedented. Pronounced by the Press "Astonishing."

CRYSTAL PALACE PANTOMIME, ALADDIN.—VERDICT of LONDON PRESS. "Brilliant and beautiful." "Delightfully quaint." "A triumph of art and ingenuity." "No end of fun." "Not a dull moment." "Big success." EVERY AFTERNOON at 3, and THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 7.30. Seats, 1s. to 5s., exclusive of admission to Palace. Written by HORACE LENNARD. Invented and produced by OSCAR BARRETT.

PANORAMA of WATERLOO. Ashley-place (behind the Army and Navy Stores, Westminster). BATTLE of WATERLOO.—GRAND PANORAMA painted by Chev. P. FLESCHER. The PANORAMA is NOW OPEN DAILY from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Entrance 1s. except on Wednesdays between 10 and 6, when the charge is 2s. AN EXHIBITION of RELICS, under the Patronage of His Grace the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, is open in connection with the Panorama. Mrs. HUNT'S LADY ORCHESTRA in the AFTERNOON.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PANORAMA OF THE GREAT FALLS, by PHILIPPOTEAUX, Pleasant Lounge, Music, Stereoscopic Views of all America, Niagara Improved Sweetmeat Boxes, Cheap Luncheons and Teas. Fogg Elevator. Electric Light. Building properly warmed. Admission 1s. Tickets at libraries and hotels. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station. Second Year. One Million Visitors.

ART GALLERIES.

MESSRS. RAPHAEL TUCK AND SONS ART STUDENTS' and AMATEURS' COMPETITIVE EXHIBITION, held at the GALLERIES of the ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, Piccadilly, W. Judges: Sir John E. Millais, Bart., R.A., Marcus Stone, R.A., G. H. Boughton, R.A., Solomon J. Solomon. The prizes, amounting to 500 guineas and 200 diplomas, have now been awarded by the judges. The 2,000 works on view from the 5,000 competitors submitted in any Art Exhibition in London. Admission ONE SHILLING, ten to six.—W. T. BLACKMORE, Secretary.

SPORTS AND ARTS EXHIBITION.—GROSVENOR GALLERY, NEW BOND-STREET, W. NOW OPEN. Ten to Seven. Admission 1s.

TUDOR EXHIBITION.—Patron, H.M. the QUEEN; Vice-Patron, H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES. NOW OPEN.
NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET. 10 to 6. Admission 1s. Hon. HAROLD DILLON, Secretary.

TROYON.—The MASTERPIECE of the celebrated Painter CONSTANT TROYON, "LA LISIÈRE DE LA TOUQUES," IS NOW ON VIEW AT THE GOUPIL GALLERY, BOUSSOD, VALADON and CO., 116 and 117, NEW BOND-STREET, for a short time only.—Admission on presentation of address card.

BBBB	A	A	RRRR	NN	N	U	U	M	M	"	SS
B	B	AA	R	R	NN	N	U	U	MM	MM	'	SS
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B	B	AAAA	R	R	N	NN	U	U	M	M	M		SS
BBBB		A	R	R	N	NN	UUU		M	M	M		SSS

LAST WEEK BUT ONE at OLYMPIA, London. Only 12 Days more in which to see Barnum's Greatest Show on Earth and

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DON'T DECEIVE YOURSELF with the belief that BARNUM'S GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH will prolong its London season, or exhibit anywhere else in the United Kingdom, for it positively will not. Saturday, Feb. 15, will be the last day, and after then you may never have a chance to see it.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS from EVERYWHERE until Feb. 15, and then "Good bye." BARNUM and BAILEY NEVER.

DAILY AFTERNOON and NIGHT EXHIBITIONS. Doors open by 12.0 noon and 6.0 P.M. Performances begin at 2.0 and 8.0 P.M., and conclude at 4.30 and 10.30 P.M. Prices: Amphitheatre 1s., balcony 2s., 3s., and 4s., according to location; upper dress circle, 2s. 6d.; cross circle, 3s.; stalls 4s., 5s., and 6s., according to location. With every ticket a number entered into coupon is given, without extra charge of any kind, which the holder can occupy and leave at will during the performance, without danger of any one occupying it. Only as many tickets sold as there are seats. No standing room. By booking in advance admission and a seat are absolutely guaranteed. No booking fee charged at Olympia or 20, Piccadilly. All except 1s., 2s. and 2s. 6d. seats booked one week in advance by postal order or registered application. Afternoon and Night Exhibitions children between four and ten years will be admitted to all parts of the house at half-price, except in 1s., 2s., and 2s. 6d. seats.

BARNUM and BAILEY will LEASE OLYMPIA, completely fitted for immediate exhibition purposes, for their unexpired term, to wit, from Feb. 24 to April 1 next.

MR. STANLEY'S BOOK.

In a letter to Mr. E. Marston, Mr. Stanley writes as follows as to his book:—"I believe the work will be in two volumes, from 500 to 600 pages each. God knows there is matter enough, but I would wish to deal very lightly with the whole, from Zanzibar to Yanbuya, that the book may be of as high interest as the main theme. If curtailed of the Lower Congo experiences, I cannot as yet feel assured that it will extend to two volumes. I have six note-books loaded with matter extremely interesting. Three long chapters are already written. I have a number of most interesting photographs of scenery, sketches of incidents, &c., and maps will be a prominent feature. I hope it will be ready in May." Mr. Stanley further adds:—"Of course I cannot entertain any proposition to lecture anywhere, whatever may be the price offered. It is absolutely impossible this season at least." At the urgent request of Mr. Stanley, Mr. Marston goes to Cairo on Thursday next. Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. do not expect that anything will occur to prevent the publication of the work at the time named by Mr. Stanley.

DEAN OAKLEY ON LABOUR COMBINATIONS.

The Dean of Manchester, speaking at a social meeting of miners at Mosley-common on Saturday night, referred to recent discussions on the proposed Eight Hours Bill, and expressed the opinion that an eight hours day would probably go a long way to bring about an equilibrium in trade and wages, when it was recommended the principles and practice of trade unionism, but held that the permanent success of labour combinations would not be secured until boards of conciliation and arbitration had been established. In the case of the gasworkers who went on strike at Manchester, he said most emphatically that they never at any stage of the dispute with the Corporation had a free hand or a chance of negotiating on equal terms with their employers. He described the refusal of the Gas Committee, backed as they were by the public funds, to negotiate with the men, who had nothing at all to depend upon, and asked if that was called negotiation or settling difficulties by the "laws of evolution" on equal terms? Distinctly not, for there was absolutely nothing at stake on the one side and absolutely everything at stake on the other. On their behalf, if they should ever think it right, he said that they were as well men could be to accept settlements by consultations and negotiations, provided that the other party to the discussion and the arrangement would accept it absolutely upon equal terms. The only possible means for the workers to secure that equality was to combine in every trade and calling, and, having combined, to stand together firmly in that one particular union, and then in all the unions of the country, like one man.

FOURTH EDITION.

MR. PARNELL'S ACTION AGAINST "THE TIMES."

SENSATIONAL ENDING.

VERDICT TAKEN FOR PLAINTIFF.

DAMAGES £5,000.

At the conclusion of the Lord Chief Justice's tribute to the memory of Mr. Justice Manisty this morning, and almost before the procession of judges had left the Court, Mr. Asquith asked to be allowed to mention the case of Parnell v. Walter, which stood second on the list. Every neck was craned forward to catch what followed. "I will ask your lordship," said he, "to allow the jury to be sworn at once in that case, in order that we may relieve your lordship of further trouble in the matter."

It was some little time before the expectant audience could grasp what it all meant. A whisper ran through the court that the case had been withdrawn. Meantime the jury were duly sworn well and truly to try the issues in the case, and once more took their seats as before.

Mr. Asquith rose once more: May it please your lordship and gentlemen of the jury,—this case is an action for libel, in which I appear with my learned friends, Sir Charles Russell and Mr. Arthur Russell for the plaintiff; while my learned friends Mr. Murphy, Mr. Lumley Smith, and Mr. Ronan appear for the defendants. We have agreed to take a verdict for the plaintiff, with damages at £5,000.

Mr. Murphy assented, and judgment was given accordingly.

Mr. Lionel Hart next rose, and stated that he appeared for Mr. Herbert Campbell, M.P., who also had an action for libel against the same defendant. He would ask that that case should be withdrawn.

"I assent to that," said Mr. Murphy.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE MANISTY.

THE SCENE IN THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE'S COURT.

ELOQUENT TRIBUTES FROM BENCH AND BAR.

The scene in the Lord Chief Justice's Court this morning is not likely to be soon forgotten by those who were privileged to witness it. In addition to the attraction of what was expected to prove a very sensational trial; it was known that bench and bar—represented respectively by the Lord Chief Justice, and nine of his learned brethren, and by the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Lockwood, Mr. Waddy, Mr. Murphy, Mr. and Mr. Lumley Smith, Mr. R. T. Reid, and scores of other barristers—would pay a tribute to the memory of Sir Henry Manisty, recently deceased. The court was densely crowded in every part. Familiar figures from the Parnell Commission —Mr. Cunynghame, for example, and his clerk, one of the official shorthand writers, together with other well-known persons—flitted to and fro. Boxes containing documents—among them the forged letters in their intricacies—were handed up to the table in front of the bench where Mr. Cunynghame sat at the side of the Usher, just as he used to sit in Divorce Court No. 1 in days of yore. All the Queen's Counsel were in mourning—not, it seems, for the deceased judge, but for some Royal personage who has recently died. Instead of the silk in which they delight they wore bombazine gowns, their bands were of somewhat sombre appearance, and they wore "weepers" on their cuffs. Mr. George Lewis, arrayed in the indispensable fur coat, and wearing an eye-glass, stood in the middle of the court, and unconcernedly opened his letters. Just after eleven the Lord Chief Justice entered, and everybody in court respectfully rose. Lord Coleridge was followed by the Master of the Rolls, Lord Esher, who looked exceedingly pale and unwell. The "chief," as he is familiarly called, took his seat in the centre chair, and Lord Esher sat at his right hand. Then came the following judges, all of whom remained standing, Mr. Justice Denman, Mr. Justice Field, Baron Pollock, Baron Huddleston, Mr. Justice Hawkins, Mr. Justice A. L. Smith, Mr. Justice Grantham and Mr. Justice Charles. These stood, as also did everybody in the court, while the Attorney-General paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the judge, who has just passed away. His speech was short, but delivered with feeling. Then the Lord Chief Justice followed in the same strain, after which the judges left the court. They had scarcely departed, when Mr. Asquith rose, and there immediately followed the Parnell sensation reported elsewhere.

OSHEA v. PARNELL.

The Exchange Telegraph Company learns that Sir Edward Clarke, the Solicitor-General, has been specially retained by Captain O'Shea in his forthcoming action in the Divorce Court against his wife and Mr. C. S. Parnell.

A CALIFORNIAN TOWN ANNIHILATED BY AVALANCHES.

A New York telegram to Dalziel says: Advices state that Sierra City, California, has been smothered by avalanches. The bridge over the river is wrecked, the roads are blockaded with snow and ice, and all the wires are down. Rescue parties from neighbouring cities are now engaged in digging out the victims.

NO NEWS OF THE MISSING STEAMSHIPS.

The Cunard steamer *Servia* arrived at Liverpool from New York this morning. She brought no news of the missing National Liner *Erin*.

It is stated this morning that nothing has yet been heard of the English steamship *McGord*, which carried a crew of eighteen, and is now more than a fortnight overdue. It is surmised that she has drifted out of her course owing to damaged machinery.

EXTRAORDINARY RIOT OF WOMEN.

PEPPER AND SALT THROWING.—POLICE ASSAULTED.

An Extraordinary riot of women occurred on Saturday in Buffalo. Upwards of two thousand Polish women assembled and endeavoured to mob a Roman Catholic priest who had been appointed to succeed a favourite pastor. A force of two hundred policemen had to undertake the protection of the priest, and they were furiously assailed by the vindictive women, who threw salt and pepper into their eyes. Many civilians who were assisting the pries were also assaulted. One woman who seized a policeman by the throat and attempted to strangle him was arrested, but afterwards rescued by her companions after a sharp struggle.

THE BIRMINGHAM CAB MYSTERY CLEARED UP.

The inquest has cleared up the mystery surrounding the death of William Toogood, fifty-eight, of 100, St. Luke's-road, Birmingham; and Emily Pearce, a married woman, who was charged on suspicion with causing his death, and also with robbing him, has been liberated. Ellen Billingham, 2, Birches-street, Walsall, stated that on Wednesday last Toogood and Pearce visited her house. They had been upstairs about an hour when Pearce came down and said there was "something the matter with the gent upstairs." Witness went upstairs, and saw deceased lying on the floor unconscious. As deceased did not recover consciousness during the next two hours, a cab was obtained, and Pearce and Toogood started for Birmingham. Witness thought that Toogood was suffering from the effects of excessive drinking. Emily Pearce, the accused, explained the circumstances under which she went to Walsall with the deceased, and said that they had been drinking all the day, so that when Toogood became "stupid" she thought it was due to the brandy he had been drinking. On the way from Walsall deceased gave her his watch and chain and purse to take care of. On reaching Birmingham she exchanged cabs in order to avoid exposure, as neither Toogood's nor her friends knew of their relations. When deceased arrived home she sent his watch and purse. The medical evidence went to show that death was due to apoplexy, accelerated by excitement, and the jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

A NARROW ESCAPE OF THE QUEEN FORTY YEARS AGO.

THE STORY OF A SUPPRESSED INCIDENT.

According to a Dalziel's despatch from Ottawa, a gentleman named Mr. Vernon Smith, who died here, leaves among his papers an account now published for the first time, of a narrow escape of Queen Victoria some forty years ago, when she was divisional superintendent of a railway in England. Her Majesty was making the journey to Scotland when the train broke down in the middle of a tunnel in Derbyshire. The Prince Consort and Mr. Smith urged the Queen to get on to the tender and leave the tunnel. Her Majesty, however, refused to abandon her party, and Mr. Smith ordered three fog signals to be placed near the rear train to warn any trains from approaching. Shortly afterwards a heavy goods train entered the tunnel, and passed over the first two signals without noticing them. Finally, when the third signal exploded, the driver stopped the goods train, and possibly thus saved the Queen's life. The publication of this incident was suppressed at the time.

FUNERAL OF SIR WILLIAM GULL.

Shortly after noon, in the quiet churchyard of Thorpe-le-Soken the body of the late Sir William Gull was laid to rest by the side of his brother. The body arrived at Thorpe-le-Soken at an early hour, and the little village was early astir, numbers of people arriving from Colchester and surrounding parishes, amongst them being Mr. James Round, M.P., and Mr. Addison and several other medical men from Colchester, as well as the neighbouring clergy and gentry. On the arrival of the train from London the procession was formed, and at the churchyard gate the body was met by the Rev. J. Williams, of Christ Church, Oxford (an old friend recently returned from the Cape of Good Hope), the Rev. Canon Mayor, B.D., rector of Frating and Rural Dean, and the Rev. Abraham Healy Rumboll, vicar of the parish, who preceded it into the church reciting the opening sentences of the burial Office. The mourners were Mr. Inow Sir W. Gull, Dr. and Mr. Acland, Sir Henry Acland, Lord Justice Lindley and Mr. Lindley. The other near relatives of the deceased were either too infirm to be present or were in Australia. The Prince of Wales was represented by Major-General Teesdale, who carried a magnificent wreath. The Royal College of Physicians was represented by Sir Andrew Clark, the president, Sir Dyce Duckworth, Sir William Roberts and Dr. Irving. Sir Dyce Duckworth also represented the University of Edinburgh. The Royal College of Surgeons was represented by Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, the president, and Mr. Crofts. From Guy's Hospital there were present the treasurer, the matron, Dr. Steele, Dr. Pye Smith, Dr. Goodhart, and Mr. Howse. Amongst other distinguished medical men were Sir James Paget, Sir Joseph Lister, Dr. Matthews Duncan, Dr. Hermann Weber, Dr. Hood, Dr. Ord, Dr. Sutton, Dr. Russell Reynolds, Dr. Ernest Hart, Dr. Barnard, Dr. Felix Semon, and other medical men, Mr. W. Aird, M.P., etc., etc. The coffin was covered with wreaths and crosses of flowers, sent by, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Gull, Mdme. De Falbe, Dr. and Mrs. Acland, Sir Thomas Acland, Lord and Lady Burton, the Earl and Countess of Pembroke, Lord and Lady Henniker, Lady Fryse, the Earl of Shannon, Lady Caroline Cooper, Dr. Street, Sir Duncan and Lady Campbell, the Earl and Countess of Dunraven, Dr. Hood, Dr. Felix Semon. The lesson was read by Mr. Lindley, the hymns "Now the labourer's task is o'er" and "Lead kindly Light" were sung in the church, and the Committal Prayer at the grave was said by the Rev. J. Williams.

In the return train Dr. Acland provided luncheon for all who had attended the funeral. An interesting circumstance connected with the deceased was related to his great credit by one of his friends. Some years ago Sir William Gull was hissed at the meeting of the British Medical Association at Cambridge because of the support he had rendered the nurses at Guy's Hospital when the new system of nursing was introduced. The friend thought he had spoken imprudently. Sir William took hold of him and shook him, and said, "It is easy to do right when it is popular; it is a different matter to do so when it makes you unpopular. Would you wish me to speak against when I am convinced I ought to speak out?" Sir William said subsequently that he was never prouder of anything than being hissed at Cambridge.

MR. GLADSTONE AT OXFORD.

Mr. Gladstone yesterday attended the early service in All Souls' Chapel at Oxford, and read one of the lessons for the day. Subsequently he visited St. Mary's and heard the University sermon preached by the Rev. W. H. Burrows, St. John's College. In the afternoon he attended the service in the Cathedral. At the dinner in the hall of All Souls in the evening there were about forty gentlemen present, including the warden (Sir William Anson), Professor Max Muller, and Sir William Markby.

According to the *Daily Telegraph* Mr. Gladstone is to give on Wednesday afternoon a discourse at the Union Society on Homer. Mr. A. G. V. Peel, the son of the Speaker, who is president of the society, called on the distinguished visitor at All Souls' to ask him to speak at the ordinary debate on Thursday evening. Although this request was refused, Mr. Gladstone did not fail to reward the compliments of his interviewer by a somewhat lengthy harangue on the supposed authorship of the "The Iliad" and "The Odyssey."

MR. BARNUM'S WHITE ELEPHANT.

A DISPUTE AS TO PAYMENT.

In the Lord Chief Justice's court this morning the case of Trotman *v.* Barnum and Bailey came up for hearing.

Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., explained that the plaintiff was the refreshment contractor to the Zoological Gardens, and thus made the acquaintance of a Mr. Davies, who had been employed by Mr. Barnum to pick up curiosities, animal and human, in various parts of the work. In 1883 arrangements were made for the purchase from ecclesiastical authorities in Burmah of an elephant supposed to be white, and Mr. Davies left the United States to meet the beast. It was found in Burmah, and in February of last year offers were made to "boom" its advent. Mr. Barnum would understand what the word meant.

Mr. Barnum, who was sitting among the solicitors, shook his head vigorously.

Anyhow, continued Mr. Lockwood, the tour was not successful. Possibly the elephant was not white enough. It was accompanied by a "Burmese priest," but the people were uncharitable enough to say that the man savoured more of Ireland than Burmah. (Laughter.) Mr. Davies overdrew his account in getting the elephant over to America. A bill of exchange for £250 was drawn by him upon Mr. Trotman, and spent on behalf of Mr. Barnum. There could be no doubt of the authority which Mr. Davies had, and the question was whether Mr. Barnum had given the money to Mr. Davies personally or as Mr. Barnum's agent. The latter repudiated the debt, but the evidence would show that the position which Mr. Davies held was one which justified him in incurring the liability.

Frederick Trotman, the plaintiff, examined by Mr. Percy Gye, gave evidence in support of the learned counsel's statement.

LATEST ABOUT THE CREWE MURDER.

THE CONFESSIONS OF THE PRISONERS.

Telegraphing from Crewe this morning, a correspondent says there is some doubt whether the confession of prisoners Richard and George Davies will be given in evidence to day, as Inspector Oldham, who has possession of the written statements, may not be put in the box till the adjourned hearing. The confession in substance bears out the police theory as to the carefully premeditated nature of the crime. The prisoners describe in very minute detail the events of the night on which the tragedy was committed, and there is nothing in the written statement of either to show any compunction for the act. It is set forth that Richard Davies left Victoria-street, Crewe, before his father and younger brother. On the arrival of the trap at the spot previously fixed on for the commission of the act, Richard sprang from behind the hedge and seized hold of the bridle of the pony. Simultaneously the younger prisoner George dealt his father a terrific blow with the hatchet, a portion of which has been discovered near the spot. The appalling crime was consummated while Mr. Davies lay in the road, the prisoners throughout acting in concert. The confession also sets forth the dying words of the victim, and shows that in his last moments he recognised his assailants. The motive set forth by the youths is that they had been for some time starving and otherwise subjected to ill-treatment. It further appears that the prisoners had fixed an earlier day for the crime, but had been by a mere accident prevented from carrying it into effect.

BENZON'S TRUSTEES REFUSE TO HELP HIM.

Telegraphing last night, the Nice correspondent of the *Standard* says:—"It is now reported that Mr. Benzon's trustees and other friends in London have refused to give any further monetary aid to the prisoner. His friends here are, therefore, canvassing the Riviera resorts for subscriptions. Several betting men are particularly active in Monte Carlo, and about a hundred pounds has already been collected. About fifty pounds is required for his defence before the Tribunal on Friday, and two hundred pounds more is wanted to pay off certain debts which form the ground for other charges that it is said will be brought against him. His friends are hoping that when these moneys have been paid, the people interested will withdraw from the prosecution."

GREAT FIRES IN THE UNITED STATES.

TEN PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

Sears Buildings, one of the most prominent tenement houses in Boston, built of marble, and five stories high, was destroyed by fire last night. Ten persons perished in the flames, while several others were injured. The fire originated through the upsetting of a kerosene lamp during a debauch. This was on the ground floor, and the flames swept upwards with terrible swiftness, wrapping the whole building in volumes of smoke and fire. Only the heroic efforts of the firemen and police prevented a perfect holocaust. The people in the house were aroused by fear to a condition of frenzy, and many leaped from the windows into the street, believing that there was no other means of escape. Fortunately, the police and the firemen were able to secure a quantity of bedding and other material which were laid on the ground beneath the windows, and in many instances so far broke the fall of the people who threw themselves from the burning house as to save them from serious injury. The loss is estimated at £60,000.—*Reuter.*

A fire also occurred early this morning at Danbury, Connecticut, by which five business blocks have been destroyed. The loss is estimated at £60,000.

THE CLEVELAND-STREET CASE.—THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. NEWTON.

At the Central Criminal Court to-day the Recorder, Sir Thomas Chambers, Q.C., in charging the grand jury upon the charge against Mr. Newton, solicitor, and others for attempting to interfere with the due course of justice in connection with the notorious Cleveland street case, advised the grand jury to find a true bill if they should be satisfied that a *prima facie* case had been made out.

AN EDITOR SHOOTS AT A JUDGE.

A Reuter's telegram from Temesvar says:—M. Steiner, a newspaper editor, yesterday evening fired in a public thoroughfare several shots from a revolver at judge Ivanovics without, however, in using him. It appears that M. Steiner recently published in his newspaper an article attacking M. Ivanovics, who thereupon sent seconds to the editor. M. Steiner, however, declined to accept the challenge, and the judge subsequently meeting his adversary in the street, struck him a blow from behind.

LORD STANLEY AND SUNDAY HOCKEY-PLAY.

Sabbatarians are indignant with the Governor-General of Canada (Lord Stanley of Preston) for allowing hockey-playing in the grounds on Rideau Hall on Sunday.—*Daziel's Agency.*

THE FEAT OF THE LADY GLOBE-TROTTERS.

A New York paper which despatched a young woman to beat the record at "globe-trotting" offered a free excursion to Europe as a prize to whoever guessed the nearest time that would be required. Over one hundred and fifty persons guessed within a quarter of a minute of the actual time. The guess which won was seventy-two days six hours eleven minutes fourteen two-fifths seconds, being two-fifths over the exact time. The total number of guesses sent in was nine hundred and twenty-seven thousand four hundred and thirty-three.

A REMINDER OF THE BLACK HOLE OF CALCUTTA.

About three weeks ago some workmen who were making some excavations near the Calcutta Custom House unearthed an old iron cannon five feet long, and evidently a 12-pounder. It was buried six feet deep at the foot of a bamboo clump, and was thickly covered with rust. Experts express the opinion that it belonged to a ship of the English fleet which bombarded Fort William after the Black Hole tragedy.

RESIGNATION OF DR. CUYLER.

A Central News telegram from New York says the Rev. Theodore Cuyler, the widely-known Presbyterian clergyman of Brooklyn, has resigned the ministry of his church on account of his increasing age and infirmity.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE LICENSING LAWS.

In the first number of the *Three Shires* magazine, to be published at Coventry to-morrow, will appear an article entitled "A Sunday Afternoon Chat with Mr. Gladstone," written by a clergyman of Coventry, who states that the conversation took place at Lord Aberdeen's residence at Dollis-hill while the Local Government Bill was under the consideration of Parliament. Mr. Gladstone, it is stated, thus expressed himself on the Licensing Clauses: "I could believe the conscience of the people will allow publicans to be deprived of their means of living without equitable compensation. I imagine the surviving houses would reap the benefit of a diminution of the number in increased custom. Why not make them pay for it in heavy licensing? The right hon gentleman, it is said, added that he favoured the Scottish system, by which all liquors had to be sold at cost price, as the publicans thus had no interest in the sale of drink.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE HORSE.

Professor Flower, in his second lecture on Saturday at the Royal Institution on "The Evolution of the Horse," spoke of the two other forms of animals that have descended from what appears to be the common ancestor. One is the form which we now call rhinoceros, and the other, now so widely different, we call tapir. But so far as bone evidence goes, and we have nothing else to go on, the traces of evolution are complete. Diagrams or fossil forms were referred to as giving the steps of descent. Slight changes, which according to the Darwinian theory became hereditary divers ons, were explained. And then the Professor drew attention to the details of differentiation of bones in the hippopotamus and the tapir. The exact line of the descent of our horse will form the subject of his next and concluding lecture.

THE "FIRST NIGHT" OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The experiment of opening the British Museum after dusk was made on Saturday night. In order, no doubt, to reduce the cost of supervision, only that part of the national museum which contains the bronzes, the numismatics, the sculpture, the terra cotta, and the relics of the Stone Age was thrown open. The public was admitted from seven till ten, and nearly a thousand admissions were recorded. With very few exceptions, the visitors belonged to the working and clerking classes, and the number of working lads who closely inspected the cases was very pleasing.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS AMENDMENT BILL.

The drafting of the Indian Councils Amendment Bill, which Mr. Bradlaugh intends to introduce, is almost completed. The measure is divided into three sections. The first deals with the Viceroy Executive Council, which is practically untouched. The second concerns the Supreme or Viceregal Legislative Council. The third refers to the establishment of new provincial legislative councils and their constitution. It is proposed that the number of such councils shall be six. At present there are five, and the sixth would be set up in the Central provinces. The members of the legislative councils would be chosen by an electoral body to be called into existence. Four-fifths of this "electoral body" would be returned by the voters of persons possessing certain qualifications, the remaining one-fifth would be co-opted, so as to redress any inequalities of representation. The bill will be backed, among others, by Messrs. Caine, Justin, M'Carthy, and W. S. B. M'Laren.

ANOTHER WEAPON OF DESTRUCTION.

Captain Zalinski, of pneumatic gun fame, is now engaged upon the production of a quick-firing gun similar to the Hotchkiss six and three pounder guns, but to discharge shells filled with blasting gelatine. If such a weapon can be devised capable of being quickly aimed and used with accuracy, it will be hopeless for any torpedo boats to hope to attack a large ship. At present they may trust to their speed and to accidents of weather and darkness to avoid being hit by the shower of machine gun bullets; but the gelatine shell need not hit to be an effectual destroyer. It need only explode in the water somewhere within a radius of 50 feet from the torpedo boat, and all would be over, for the force of the explosion would rend the slight framework of the boat asunder.—*Manchester Courier.*

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

According to present arrangements, the Oxford oarsmen intend to leave their training ground on the Isis for Maidenhead early in March, and will come up to the London water about a fortnight before the race, which will be rowed on March 29. Although the position of the men is not absolutely settled, there can be no doubt that the boat will be a strong one; and whether Mr. Fletcher or Mr. Nickalls ultimately occupies the stroke thwart, it is probable that the representatives of the Dark Blues will give a good account of themselves. Cambridge appears to be in great difficulties. Mr. Gardner, who it was hoped might be induced to row stroke, has put his knee out of joint, and either Mr. Elin or Mr. Storrs will probably be entrusted with that responsible position. Mr Muttlebury, the president, is a freak in himself but it is a question whether, on the whole, the Light Blues form as powerful a crew as their rivals.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE.

MR. EDISON'S LATEST INVENTION.

A telegram from Orange, New Jersey, to the *New York Herald* says:—Edison has been developing his great idea of making use of photography as an adjunct to the phonograph in order to bring a speaker's personality before the eye. The result of Edison's experiments has been a wonderful machine. In front of the speaker are placed two small machines, one a phonograph and the other an ingenious piece of mechanism by which photographs of the speaker are taken in succession with enormous rapidity at intervals of from one-eighth to one-twentieth of a second, and both these machines are at work silently recording both the uttered speech and the personal appearance of the speaker at each fractional part of a second. The results thus obtained may be sent to any desired point, and the photographs thrown on a screen by an ingeniously-contrived piece of mechanism. Thus the exact appearance of a speaker, with all his gestures and play of features, is exactly reproduced, while the phonograph simultaneously delivers the speech. The interval between the successive photographs is so infinitesimal that the screen picture is apparently a living one, moving, gesticulating, and apparently uttering the words which in fact are spoken by the phonograph.

The greatest difficulty experienced by Edison in his experiments was the synchronisation of the two instruments, so that the utterances of the phonograph should exactly coincide with the gesticulations, but this was finally overcome, and the experiments were crowned with perfect success. What the commercial value of the invention may be is yet to be decided. It cannot fail to be intensely interesting as an exhibition feature, but whether it will fill a niche in the everyday life of the world is another question.

PRIESTS AND POLITICS.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

"Are the clergy justified in mixing themselves up with politics?" This is a question which is often ventilated, and formed the subject of a very interesting discussion between Monsignor Freppel and M. Ribot, a Moderate Republican, in the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday. The Royalist prelate argued that the priest had a perfect right to warn his flock against voting for a candidate who was hostile to religion, and he pointed to the instructions given by bishops to their dioceses in Prussia, Austria, Switzerland, and elsewhere at different times. M. Ribot, on the other hand, contended that the clergy had absolutely no right to busy themselves with politics, whether in or outside the Church. This rule was too often forgotten; but the Republicans would not permit the Clergy to direct all the moral force of conscience against the institutions and laws of the country. These sentiments were loudly applauded by the Left.

WRECKAGE ON THE CORNISH COAST.

Large quantities of deals and part of a figure-head and a vessel's deckhouse painted white have been washed ashore near Newquay, Cornwal.

CABINET COUNCIL.

The first Cabinet Council of the year will be held at the Premier's residence in Arlington-street on Wednesday, when the form of the Queen's Speech will be decided upon and other important matters considered.

EMIN PASHA MUCH BETTER.

Major Wissmann has telegraphed to the German colony at Cairo that Emin Pasha, who is much better, has left the hospital, and will probably leave Bagamoya next month.—*Reuter.*

THE ACTION AGAINST MR. HARRY MARKS.

At the Central Criminal Court to-day Mr. Besley, on behalf of Mr. Harry Marks proprietor of the *Financial News*, applied, with the consent of the prosecution for the postponement of the trial of the charges of libel preferred by Mr. Burr until next sessions. This was allowed.

THE CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP.

The seventeenth game in the Chess Championship at Havana ended in a draw after the forty-sixth move, play having lasted two hours and forty-three minutes.—*Reuter.*

LONDON AND ITS SEWAGE PROBLEM.

Notice has been given to members of the London Council that on Tuesday they will be asked to approve a reference of the great sewage disposal problem for the consideration and report of Mr. Benjamin Baker, the engineer of the Forth Bridge, while he consented to undertake the inquiry for a fee of 500 guineas. On Tuesday also the Council will be brought face to face with the labour difficulty in the shape of a threatened strike of their sewage outfall men, a large number of labourers working at Barking, next to the great gasworks, who, it seems, have taken the infection which from the docks has passed along the riverside.

"CHURCHMEN IN COUNCIL."

Earl Nelson, the Lord Bishop of Guildford, Chancellor Espin, Sir George Stokes, M.P., P.R.S., Sir E. Hay Currie, the Dean of Lichfield, the Dean of Peterborough, Canon Jacob, the Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore, and others, are to speak at the meeting, at Westminster Town Hall next Thursday afternoon, which is being held by "Churchmen in Council" for the consideration of ritual difficulties. Mr. George A. Spottiswoode will occupy the chair.

THE DERVISHES MARCHING NORTHWARD.

The dervishes are again reported to be marching northward. Osman Digna is now making for Tokar.

DR. RIGG OPPOSES FREE SCHOOLS.

The Rev. Dr. Rigg, speaking at the Westminster Training College, on Saturday, said the introduction of the free school system would kill the Wesleyan schools and injure their training colleges. The system if introduced was, he considered, bound to break down, though not before it had done an enormous amount of harm.

Several hundred miners struck work to-day at Ynysbwl, North Wales for an advance of wages.

Mr. John Lawson Walton, of the North Eastern Circuit, has been appointed a Queen's Counsel.

Eleven British men-of-war are now comfortably anchored in the inner harbour at Mombasa, and there is room for at least as many more.

It is reported that in the month of January, which was so disastrous to shipping interests generally, no less than ten first-class steamers were lost.

Professor Stuart, M.P., has intimated to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge his intention of resigning the Professorship of Mechanism and Applied Mathematics which he has held in that university since 1875.

A report on the general engineering industries of the country states that trade is so good as to cause a scarcity of men, the unions being unable to satisfy the requirements of the employers.

Lord Justice Bowen is seriously ill, and his condition causes grave anxiety to his friends. It is not expected that he will be able to resume his judicial duties for some time to come.

Reports from the Particular division show that the contest for the vacant seat is being vigorously carried on. Sir Charles Tennant, the Liberal candidate, was assisted at his meetings on Saturday by Mr. A. L. Brown, M.P., and Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P.

The arrangements are going ahead merrily for the farewell kettledrum next Friday to Mr. Toole, which is being organised by a number of leading actresses. Among others who have recently joined the committee are Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Labouchere, Lady Monkton, Miss Nellie Bellenden, Miss Nelli e Farren, and Miss Kate Rorke, together with Lady Hardman and the Lady Mayoress.

THERMOMETER. FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY. BAROMETER.

South England (with London and Channel).—Light variable airs, finally south-westerly; fine, becoming milder, but cold at night.

WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, Feb. 3, 1890.—Foggy to fine, sunny; light airs.
Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *instruments.*

THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

HOME RAILWAYS BETTER.—FOREIGN STOCKS IRREGULAR, AMERICANS STEADY.—MODERATE BUSINESS.

The tendency of rates in the Money Market continues in the upward direction owing to the short supply and dearness of money. Operators are much disappointed at the small effect produced by the release of the Treasury Bill money, and are not disposed to do business in discounts at the low rates recently current. The general notion for three months' bankers' acceptances is 1⅝ to 1¾ per cent., with not much doing at the lower figure. Money is wanted, and short advances again command 5½ to 6 per cent. The return of the New York Associated Banks is not such a satisfactory one as could be desired, but the position on London is maintained.

There is no development of activity in the Stock Markets and values have not moved to any considerable extent. A very unsettled feeling still exists with regard to the future course of the money market, and with the possibility of again having to pay high continuation rates at the next settlement, speculators for the rise are not anxious to add to their commitments. The variations are irregular, and as a rule markets present an undecided appearance. Consols for the account are the turn of the market's harder, while in the Home Railway market most of the changes are favourable. The chief demand has been for the Deferred stock of the southern lines. Foreign Stocks are irregular. Peruvian show a further slight advance, and Greek and Uruguay are firm, but French and Egyptian Unified have given way slightly. American railroads are dull and featureless. Advices from the other side state that trade reports show an unexpected check in general trade as compared with this time last year. All the leading centres report a diminished volume of business. With the exception of cotton goods, steel, and the better grades of iron, all staples have declined in price or shown a tendency to do so. Trunk and Mexican Railway issues are neglected.

The Investment Trust Corporation (Limited) is prepared to receive applications for an issue of 5,000,000 dols. Norfolk and Western Railroad Company's five per cent. 100-year mortgage gold bonds. The bonds are issued, in accordance with the terms of a mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, which was authorized for the purpose of providing for the extension of the company's system to the Ohio River at or near Ironton, a distance of about 108 miles, and also for the construction of the company's North Carolina extension, a distance of about 70 miles, as well as for other branches, improvements, and additions, and for double-tracking of the company's main lines and for refunding the company's present mortgage indebtedness. The price of issue is 97½ per cent., equivalent to about 94¾ United States currency, or £195 per 1,000 dol. bonds.

Copper statistics show that deliveries were again in excess of supplies last month, and the stock in sight has further diminished by 3,433 tons. The total amount of copper in sight on January 31 was 95,714 tons, against 98,847 tons on December 31, 1889, and 109,528 tons on January 31, 1889.

Messrs. John Reid and Co., ship builders, Port Glasgow, have suspended payment, with heavy estimated liabilities. The firm, which is one of the oldest on the Clyde, last year launched three screw-steamers, one paddle-steamer, and two sailing ships (5,709 tons), the gross register tonnage being 12,574 tons. In 1888 they built four vessels of 5,200 tons, and in the last thirteen years they have added to the shipping sixty-five vessels of about 60,000 tons. They have on hand two paddle-steamers for the Caledonian Steam Packet Company and a yacht.

Freights during the past fortnight (Messrs. Angier Brothers say) have been dull; not much doing, and rates weaker generally. Under present circumstances the boats are making little or no real progress, the cheaply bought new boats are giving seriously diminished returns. Shipbuilders continue busy on old contracts, but little new work is obtained. Prices continue above the value of tonnage, taking its present and prospective earning power. The boats on speculation account are obtainable at easier prices.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Market opened quiet with a moderate demand. Possible sales, 7,000 or 8,000 bales. Futures are dull, and show from one to two points decline.

The following are the latest changes compared with Saturday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved:* Brighton Deferred ½, Great Northern A and South Eastern Deferred ½ each, Chatham Preference ¼, North British Deferred and North Eastern ¼, Great Eastern, Great Western, North Western, Sheffield Deferred, and Midland ⅛.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Rises:* Greek 1881, and Uruguay Five per Cents, ¼, Brazilian Scrip (fully paid) ⅛, Hungarian Gold and Portuguese ¼, Peruvian 1870 and 1872 1-16, and Turkish Group 2 ½. *Recoiled:* French Four and a Half per Cents, ⅛, the Three per Cents, M, Spanish ⅛16, Turkish Defence ⅛, and Egyptian Unified ⅛.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Improved:* Illinois Central ⅜, Missouri, Kansas, and Texas ¼, reading shares, and Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ⅛. Central Pacific, Lake Shore, Louisville and Nashville, Atlantic Firsts, Norfolk and Western Preference, and Ontario shares ⅛. *Lower:* Wabash Preference ⅜, Union Pacific ⅛, Milwaukee and St. Paul and Pennsylvania shares ⅛.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Improved:* Nitrate shares ⅜, Grand Trunk Third Preference, and Guaranteed ⅛, Canadian Pacific ⅛, and Mexican Ordinary ⅛. *Recoiled:* Lombardo Venetian 1-16.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Rises:* De Beers ⅜. *Fallen:* Suez Canal ¼, and Rio Tinto ⅛.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols 2¾ money	97	⅛
Do acct	97⅛	⅜
Do 1903	104	103
2½ per Cent	8⅛	7⅛
Local Loan Stock	103⅜	⅜
India 3½ per Cent	107	½
Do 4½ do 1874	115	½
Egyptian Guar.	101⅛	⅜
Met. Ill. West.	102⅛	⅜
Do 5 p. Sterl.	110	
Birmingham Cp. St.	213	11
Liverpool	142½	½
FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argent. 6 p.c. 1883	93⅝	4⅝
Do 5 p.c. Scrip	16⅛	15⅝
Do Treasury	91	⅝
Austrian Gold	95	⅝
Do. Silver	75	⅛
Brazil Scrip (fully paid)	75	⅛
Do part paid	11½	10⅝ dis
Bulgarian	100⅜	1⅛
Do Consols	22	⅜
Chilian 6 p.c. 1886	101	⅜
Costa Rica	91	⅝
Do 8	88	90
Egypt. State Dom	102⅝	⅛
Do Preference	93⅝	⅜
Do Preference	20⅝	⅛
Do Daira Sania	85⅛	⅜
French 5 p.c. Rents	103	7
Do 4½ p.c. Rents	103⅛	⅜
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	87⅝	90
Hung. Gold Rents	93⅛	⅜
Italian	95	⅝
Japanese 6 p.c.	104	71
Do 6 p.c.	85⅛	⅜
Portuguese	70	⅜
Russian 5 p.c. 1880	94	⅛
Spanish 4 p.c.	72⅛	⅜
Turkish 1865	22	¼
Series A	20⅞	10¼
Series B	8⅛	⅛
Do Consols	17⅜	15/16
4½ p.c. Defence	10⅛	⅜
4 p.c. Defence	10⅛	⅜
Uruguay Unified	71⅛	8⅜
Venezuela	17⅝	⅜
Virginia Funded	41⅝	⅜
Do. 6 p.c.	20⅞	⅛

Cha. Preference	103	⅛
North Western	177⅛	⅛
South Western	250	6
Manchester Sh.	2	xd
Do A	50	¼ xd
Met. Consolidated	7⅝	⅛ xd
Do. District	33	⅛
Midland	134⅛	¼
North British Pref	77⅜	8
Do. Def.	44⅛	5
North Eastern	157½	7½
North Stafford	115	15
South Eastern	225	8 xd
Do. Deferred	93⅛	9 xd
Taff Vale 1223	94	7
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Canada Pacific	77⅞	⅛ xd
Can. Pacific 6 p.c.	103⅛	⅜ xd
Chic. Mil. and St. Pl	71⅛	2
Do. Preferred	104⅛	⅜
Do. Preferred Scrip	10⅛	17½
Do. Pref.	52	⅛
Illinois Central	110	⅜
Lake Shore	128⅛	⅜ xd
Ohio & Mississippi	22⅜	⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	90⅛	⅜ xd
Mexican, New Ord.	74	⅛
Miss., Kan. & Texas	10	⅜
N.Y., Chi. & Texas	103	⅛
New York Central	134⅝	29/32
Erie Shares	27⅞	8⅛
Do. Sec. Mort.	101	⅛
Norfolk & West. Pref	64⅛	⅛
N.Y.P. & Ohio Ord.	31	⅛
North Pacific Pref.	77⅛	⅜
Pennsylvania Sh.	56⅜	⅜
Philla. Read. Sh.	23⅜	⅜
Do. Preferred	51	⅛
Union Pacific	50⅜	⅜
Wabash Pre ferred	35⅜	⅜
Do. Gen. Mort.	83⅛	4
Grand Trunk	13	11/16 13/16
Do. First Pref.	73⅛	3
Do. Second Pref.	49⅜	50
Do. Third Pref.	17⅛	8⅝
Do. Guaranteed	75⅛	⅜
Mexican Ordinary	53⅜	⅜
Do. First Pref.	117½	13
Ont. & Qu'Appelle	7⅛	6
Lombardo-Venet	12	⅜
Nitrate Railway	13⅜	⅜
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	15	13 xd
Anglo-Egyptian	3⅛	3 xd
Consolidated Bank	8⅛	⅛ xd
Imperial Ottoman	11 3/16	9/16
Londonand County	93	4
National Bank	61⅜	11 xd
London and West	71	2 xd
London Joint Stock	59	43 xd
Nat. Prov. of Engl.	30	2
Stand. Bank of Africa	60	1

MINES.		
Indian Consolidated	2⅜	3/8
Mysore Reefs	2	⅛
Rangoon	2	⅛
Cape Copper	2 7/16	9/16
Namaqua	2⅛	⅛
Masquard Barry	0⅛	⅛
Rio Tinto	10⅛	⅛
Montana Claims	1	⅜
Deloro Smelting	20⅛	⅛
Sub Rian Explor.	23⅛	⅛ xrt
TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES.		
Anglo-American	80⅛	⅛
Do. Pref.	85	7
Brazilian Submarine	92	⅜
Direct Unit. States	20	⅛
Eastern	103⅛	⅜
Eastern Extension	13⅜	11
National Telephone	6⅛	⅛
Globe Telegraph Trust	6⅛	9
TRAMWAYS, ETC.		
London Generals	133	35
London Street	12	13
Provincial Tramways	84⅜	10⅝
North Metropolitan	134⅜	⅛
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	230	9
East London	211	13
Grand Junction	125	8
Kent	200	10
Lambeth	232	6
New River, New	300	70
Shiwrk & Vauxhall	153	70
W. Middlesex	237	9
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	24⅝	9
Do. Continental	21⅞	13
South Metro. A	230	33⅛
Do. Pref.	211	5
Do. C	240	50
London Electric	4⅜	⅛
Metropolitan	4⅝	⅜
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	8⅛	⅛
Guinness and Co.	332⅜	7⅛
Hotchkiss	7	⅜
Ilyamoor Map	3	⅛
Spratt's Patent	8⅜	⅜
Liverpool Nitrates	13⅛	13/16
Australasia Nitrate	15	⅛
Salt Union Shares	13⅜	⅛
P. and O. Stm. Def.	210	15
Royal Mail Steam	75	9
Nat. Discount Co.	114⅛	13/16
Hudson's Bay	19⅛	⅜
Suez Canal	93⅛	13/16
Anna. Wind. Dock	13	21
Londonand N.W.	85	8

The following are quotations of securities receiving attention at present, and not given in our list above:—

Fall'sAsbestos	11⅛	⅜
Sanjap	6⅜	7⅛
Tampaca Water	10⅛	⅜
City and Suburban	8⅜	9⅛
Jumpe'r Gold	10⅛	11⅛
Jubilee	5⅜	⅜
Salsbury	10⅛	11⅛
Rand	7⅛	15/16
Lisbon Berlya	9⅞	9⅜

Oceana Land	13⅛	⅜
Sutherland Estate	4⅛	⅜
Transvaal Land	1⅛	3/16
G. F. o. S. Africa	5/8	⅛
Exploring Co.	2⅜	⅛
Rosamond's Exploration	4⅛	⅜
Southern Land	1⅛	⅜
Eastman's Ordinary	13⅜	
Elmore's Copper Co.	6⅜	⅛

"Pall Mall Gazette" Office,

MONDAY MORNING.

Plenty of well-known faces were to be seen dotted about the auditorium of the Avenue Theatre on Saturday night, Lord Londesborough occupied a box immediately above the family *loge* of Mr. Justin McCarthy. On the other side of the house sat Miss Geneviève Ward, while in the stalls were Mr. and Mrs. John Hare, Miss Marion Terry and her sister Mrs. Morris, Mr. George Paget, Mr. Cosmo Gordon Lennox, Mr. George Broughton—with a critical eye fixed upon the new act-drop—Sir Frederick Haines, Mr. Arthur Bourchier—disconsolate over the illness of the "Jersey Lily"—Mr. Coningsby Disraeli, Mr. "Captain Swift" Haddon Chambers and Miss Minnie Palmer. Unfortunately, Mr. George Alexander did not arrive from the Adelphi in time to say a few words to his "kind friends in front." However, many pleasant greetings and good wishes were exchanged behind the curtain, where Miss Ellen Terry and others put in a late appearance to offer their congratulations.

⁂

By the way, the actors and actresses in "Dr. Bill" should not pretend to read items of news and gossip from the top of the front page of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. It would be just as sensible to find imaginary foreign telegrams in the obituary column of the *Times*.

⁂

It is natural that a nation of "guessers" should have taken the opportunity of competing in the great Bly guessing match. The *New York World* offered a free trip to Europe to the man, woman, or child who guessed the correct time when Miss Bly hurdled in the Empire City from her great globe-girdling feat. The total number of guesses sent in was 927,433. Over 150 persons guessed within a quarter of a minute of the actual time. The guess which won was 2·5ths of a second over the exact time. Miss Bly's trip round the world seems to have been timed as accurately as the boat race.

⁂

It is always well to hear that distinguished visitors have enjoyed the hospitality which we have extended to them. This satisfaction is afforded us in full measure by the eminent "Parson" Davis, manager of Pete Jackson, the prize-fighter, who has just been regaling an American interviewer with an account of his experiences in England:—

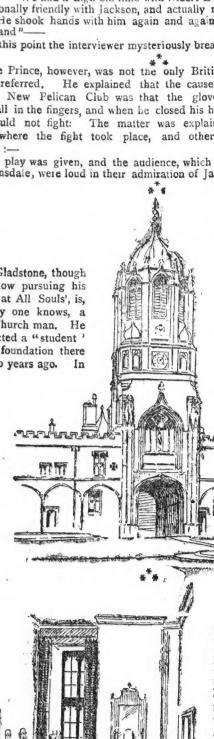
He had been treated in splendid style, and Jackson was received well everywhere. Nothing would give him greater pleasure than to revisit England, and he hoped soon to do so. "I shook a paw with the Prince," said the parson. "We had a high old time with Albert E. His Royal Highness was exceptionally friendly with Jackson, and actually made a pump handle of his arm. He shook hands with him again and again. The Prince is in capital health, and"——

But at this point the interviewer mysteriously breaks off.

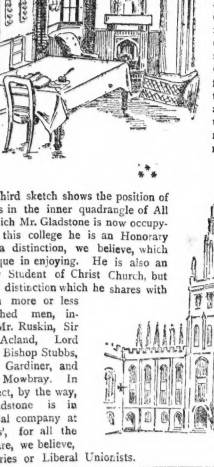
⁂

The Prince, however, was not the only British notable to whom Parson Davis referred. He explained that the cause of the trouble with Smith at the New Pelican Club was that the gloves furnished Jackson were too small in the fingers, and when he closed his hand he almost split them, and could not fight. The matter was explained to the officers of the Club, where the fight took place, and other gloves were procured for Jackson:—

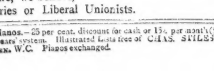
Fair play was given, and the audience, which included Lords Mandeville and Lonsdale, were loud in their admiration of Jackson's skill.



Mr. Gladstone, though he is now pursuing his studies at All Souls', is, as every one knows, a Christ Church man. He was elected a "student" on the foundation there sixty-two years ago. In this sketch we show the position of the rooms at Christ Church which he occupied as an undergraduate. They are situated in the front "quad," and are indicated in the sketch by a cross ✣.



Here is an "interior" of the same rooms, once occupied by Mr. Gladstone. It would be interesting to know whether they were at that time anything like what they are now. At the present time they are in their appointments a fair type of the average college rooms—neither unusually elaborate, nor unusually severe. In after years Mr. Gladstone became a great fancier of "curios," but the taste for blue china and the striving to "live up to it," had hardly reached Oxford two generations ago.



Our third sketch shows the position of the rooms in the inner quadrangle of All Souls' which Mr. Gladstone is now occupying. Of this college he is an Honorary Fellow—a distinction, we believe, which he is unique in enjoying. He is also an Honorary Student of Christ Church, but that is a distinction which he shares with some ten more or less distinguished men, including Mr. Ruskin, Sir Henry Acland, Lord Selborne, Bishop Stubbs, Professor Gardiner, and Sir John Mowbray. In one respect, by the way, Mr. Gladstone is in uncongenial company at All Souls', for all the Fellows are, we believe, either Tories or Liberal Unionists.

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash or 15s. per month; 35 on 1 hand, 10s. 6d. per month on the three years' system. Illustrated lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 44 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, BLOOMSBURY, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

MR. SPURGEON'S RETURN TO THE TABERNACLE.

The effect of the popular preacher's return to his congregation, very much improved in health, was to draw a larger crowd than usual to the Metropolitan Tabernacle; and it was very noticeable that there were in the gathering many whose usual speech was a foreign tongue. Mr. Spurgeon preached with his accustomed vigour a sermon setting forth the delights of Heaven and the possibility of a paradise upon earth for those Christians who did not live at the "poor dying rate" which was so prejudicial to the vitality of religion. As the only spot within the scene, he said, so in the first cry of "Abba Father" there was Heaven, for the eternal future was wrapped up in the gracious present, and the Holy Ghost abode with his people evermore. The difference between Heaven and earth was little more than this—that on earth God was with His people, while in Heaven they were with Him. From this text, "They shall hunger no more, neither shall they thirst any more," the preacher proceeded to point out the pleasures of the happy state of perfect satisfaction. The worst hunger he described as that of the heart which fell upon some men—they longed for love, for fellowship, and for rest—but in Heaven there were no wishes which could not be satisfied, and no desire which was not perfection. Too much spiritual light was an occasional complaint down here—he would like to die of the disease—but in Heaven there would be no murmuring on that score. Heaven would consist of expanded views of Christ, and of constant drinking at the fountain of His grace. On earth their water came through the pipes, oftentimes losing its freshness, but he looked forward to the time when there would be no need of conduits and no need of ordinances. The memory of past spiritual food was simply a cake. It made poor daily bread. They must not think he was a mystic or a dreamer, but he knew that all the joys he had described as pertaining to Heaven were possible on earth. They need only believe in Christ, and he did not know anything more delightful than to trust Him and not to judge. This was a day of man's opinion, judgment, and criticism. Why did not people go to the Word of God, which was not only inspired now but when it was written? He did not believe anything could be learned by men until it was burnt into them by a hot iron. Mr. Spurgeon concluded by expressing the hope that those who as yet knew nothing of this inward spiritual life would ask that they might realise its power.

THE PRINCES WEIGHING-BOOK.

At Sandringham (according to the London correspondent of the *Northern Echo*) the Prince of Wales has long instituted a pleasing custom of weighing both the coming and the parting guests. At the first convenient opportunity, after being shown to their room, the guest is weighed, the entry made in a book, and he is weighed again on the morning of his departure. The book in which this record is kept is a bulky volume, perhaps one of the most interesting collections of autographs in the world. Among other signatures is that of "Salisbury" with the portentous announcement following that on his last visit to Sandringham the Premier weighed just over eighteen stone, a record not to be regarded without uneasiness even by a person of Lord Salisbury's inches.

HANDSOME LEGACY TO THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

In these days, when many charities are in want of funds, it is pleasant to hear that the Childrens' Hospital in Great Ormond-street has had a legacy of £60,000 and of £5,000 for the building fund. The contract for the erection of the new wing was signed on Thursday last, and the work will commence at once.

THE DEFECTIVE 110-TON GUNS.

The second 110-ton gun of the *Victoria* has (the London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* writes) now been found to be defective, and is to be returned to Elswick for repairs, and to be strengthened. There are only two other ships in the navy mounting the material unsafe weapons, namely, the *Benbow* and *Sanspareil*. The *Benbow* is attached to the Mediterranean Squadron, and is not allowed to fire her heavy guns lest the fissures already visible should become absolute fractures. The *Sanspareil* has not yet got her guns on board, and before their first trials come off they will be strengthened with bands, and any visible joins in the metal casing will be carefully filled up, in the hope that they may not become more developed during the trials.

THE BACILLUS OF INFLUENZA.

The full text of the preliminary communication relating to the reputed discovery of the bacillus of influenza has reached this country. It shows unequivocally, as had already been anticipated, that the grounds on which the assumption was made that the bacillus had been isolated are quite illusory. It seems that the "discoverer" is the co-proprietor of a private chemico-microscopic laboratory, and that the investigations were not carried out at the Bacteriological Institute in Vienna.

MR. GLADSTONE AND PRINCE RHODOKANASKI.

Who, asks the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post*, is Prince Rhodokanaski, and how does his private correspondence with eminent personages come into the market? There is now on sale a letter addressed to him by Mr. Gladstone, dated London, the 5th May, 1875. It is all about the Greek Christians, but at that date it was Russia that was at fault. Mr. Gladstone is down on her hard on General Ignatieff, whom he accuses of working to transfer the Patriarchate of Constantinople and found a new Rome in St. Petersburg. In order to keep Prince Rhodokanaski straight, Mr. Gladstone sends him a copy of his work on the Vatican, just then published.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN ANGLO-INDIAN PRESSMAN.

Many persons in this country will, the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes, be sorry to learn that a telegram has been received from Calcutta announcing the death of the doyen of the Anglo-Indian press, Mr. Robert Knight. The deceased succeeded the late Dr. Buist as editor of the *Bombay Times*, and changed not only the politics but the title of the paper. Under Mr. Knight the journal became warmly pro-native, and a happy inspiration caused Mr. Knight to change its name to the *Times of India*. It has long ceased to advocate the views of its old editor. When Mr. Knight left, he started, I believe, another daily paper in Bombay, which was not a financial success. On his quitting West India for Bengal the appreciative natives of Bombay presented him with a purse containing a large sum of money. Subsequently, as editor of the *Statesman and Friend of India*, Mr. Knight occupied a unique place in Indian journalism, and it will be difficult to fill it.

"THE GOLDEN LEGEND" IN EAST LONDON.

That Sullivan is a name to conjure with just as much in the Mile End-road as at Kensington-gore was conclusively proved at Mr. Charrington's Great Assembly Hall on Saturday evening. Before Mendelssohn's introduction to the "Lobgesang," which opened the programme, was finished, the whole of the five thousand seats in this fine hall were filled with a thoroughly appreciative audience, and "standing room" was being sold at a shilling a head. After the conclusion of the symphony and the singing of the famous chorus, "All men, all things," Mr. Day Winter, the conductor, announced that owing to an attack of influenza, which he could not shake off, Mr. Iver McKay could not sing the music of Prince Henry, and Mr. Percy Palmer had undertaken the part at very short notice. Then Sir Arthur Sullivan's setting of Mr. Joseph Bennett's adaptation of Longfellow's poem was commenced. The chief feature of the instrumental introduction to the prologue, in which Lucifer is represented as attempting, with the Powers of the Air, to tear down the cross from off the spire of Strasburg Cathedral, was the use of the bells which were specially made for this work. Never since the production of "The Golden Legend" under the composer's bâton at Leeds in 1886, we should think, has the work been listened to with more evident appreciation than by this East end audience. Music undeniably holds the proud position of the people's art. Hardly a "point" was missed. The famous Evening Hymn, "O gladsome light," which affords so good an opportunity for the chorus, was loudly applauded; the duet for Elsie (Miss Annie Marriott) and Ursula (Mdme. Marian McKenzie) which follows; the sweet solo for the heroic girl, "My Redeemer and my Lord," with its beautiful oboe accompaniment, and the chorus of angels at the close of this scene, were all well received. The song, admirably sung by Lucifer (Mr. Musgrove Turnull) as he joins, disguised as a friar, the procession of pilgrims, received its full measure of enthusiastic appreciation, and a salvo of applause greeted the fine chorus which brings the third scene to a triumphant close. No point of importance was missed from first to last, and a really creditable performance of the work was followed by the full force of choir and orchestra joining in Beethoven's "Hallelujah" chorus.

Some idea of the expenses connected with private bill legislation may be gathered from the amounts which the following bills have so far cost:—(1) The London Subways and Overhead Wires Bill, £1,800; (2) the Strand Improvement Bill, £1,400; (3) the London County Council (General Powers) Bill, £1,500; (4) the London Streets (Removal of Gates) Bill, £950.

The popularity of FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA is rapidly increasing, and where once tried its delicious flavour and agreeable qualities secure for it a permanent place in the household dietary. Highly recommended, by many medical gentlemen, for young children and delicate persons, to whom it is injurious. To secure this article ask for FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA.

THE FOOTBALL WORLD.

THE NORTH v. SOUTH MATCH.

The Southerners have this season avenged their dual defeat by the North in 1888-9. The superiority they exhibited in the North at the first meeting was more than maintained on Saturday at Richmond, for having the best of the play all through the game, the South fifteen won by the substantial majority of two goals and two tries to a goal. Although the South were undoubtedly the better team, the difference was not sufficient to spoil the game, which was full of interesting incidents. The winners started well, for they scored a try within the first two or three minutes, but this success was due as much to the bungling of the Northern backs as to the dash of the Southern forwards. The place kick was not a difficult one, but nevertheless no goal resulted. Shortly afterwards Stoddart, who played splendidly, dropped a goal in clever style, after which the North pressed and were hovering near the South goal line for five or ten minutes. Directly after change of ends the South again got in, Evershed, as in the first score, coming with a timely rush. Stoddart took the kick and converted the try into a goal. A very fine piece of play between Fox and Stoddart enabled the latter to get over, but he failed at the place-kick. Shortly before the finish the North drove the ball over the Southern goal-line, and Mitchell easily got to it apparently touching it down. Holmes, however, rushed up and fell on it, and as the referee ruled that the ball had not previously been touched dead the try was allowed. Gee took the place kick and scored a goal. The Southerners forwards were a splendid lot of men, possessing pace, dash, and weight. Fox and Scott were the best half-backs. Stoddart, Morrison, and Alderson being the pick of the three-quarters, while Mitchell was much superior to Bell as back. The play of the Southerners fully entitled them to the large proportion of places which has been given them in the International fifteen.

THE ENGLISH TEAM.

The English fifteen to meet Wales on the 15th inst. was selected, after the match, as follows:—

W. G. Mitchell (Richmond), back; P. H. Morrison (Cambridge University), A. E. Stoddart (Blackheath), and J. Valentine (Swinton), three-quarter-backs; F. H. Fox (Somerset) and J. Wright (Bradford), half-backs; A. Robinson (Blackheath), P. F. Hancock (Somerset), J. H. Dewhurst (Richmond), S. M. J. Woods (Cambridge University), R. D. Budworth (Oxford University), F. Evershed (Burton), J. H. Rogers (Moseley), J. L. Hickson (Bradford), and F. Lowrie (Batley), forwards.

THE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION CHALLENGE CUP.

That football shares with cricket that glorious uncertainty which adds a charm to any game was shown on Saturday when the Everton club was overthrown by Stoke. Both these clubs are in the Football League, the former being second from the top, while the latter is second from the bottom, and if there was a certainty in the second round, it was generally thought to be the success of Everton. The Liverpool team was beaten, however, by four goals to two, and Stoke unexpectedly find themselves among the last eight. Accrington, after twice defeating West Bromwich Albion, were thought capable of beating Sheffield on Wednesday, but this they failed to do. The other results were in accordance with anticipation, the winners being Preston North End, Blackburn Rovers, Bolton Wanderers, Wolverhampton Wanderers, Notts County, and Bootle. The draws for the third round will be made on Wednesday next.

THE INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL DISPUTE.

Mutual concessions having been made by the Rugby Football Union and the International Board of Arbitration have now definitely been agreed upon. It has also been arranged that England shall play the usual international matches and, pending the decision of its arbitrators, the rules to be observed in these matches shall be those in force in the countries in which the games are played. The fixtures are:—Feb. 15, England *v.* Wales at Dewsbury; March 1, England *v.* Scotland at Edinburgh; March 15, England *v.* Ireland at Blackheath.

AN INTERESTING ADDITION TO SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

South Kensington Museum is (writes the London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner*) about to be enriched with a copy of one of the most interesting and valuable art productions of the past which has been discovered in recent years—the enamelled façade of the Palace of Darius at Susa, the Shushan of the Book of Esther. The honour of the discovery fell to M. Dieulafoy, a French engineer, although many years ago attention was directed to the remains by the English Orientalist Loftus. The fragment of a frieze of which the find consists bears faithful figures of archers of the "Immortals" who constituted the household guards of "the Great King." The soldiers are in profile, holding silver-tipped javelins in the position of "present arms," and bear behind them quivers filled with arrows. Their dress, which is richly fringed, comprises a sort of petticoat or blouse, with long Oriental sleeves, a vest, and a girdle. On the head is a circlet of rope, and on the feet are laced shoes. The ornaments are gold bracelets and earrings. The uniforms vary in colour, some being yellow, with blue and green embroidery, others white, with black escutcheons bearing a representation of the citadel of Susa. The beard is short, and the hair is only curled at the tips. The frieze is worked in enamelled brick, and the colours are as fresh as the day on which they were painted.

THE TREASURY AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

It has not become generally known that the members of the Savings Bank Department of the Civil Service have presented a memorial to the Treasury respectfully but firmly expressing their inability to comply with an order requiring them under certain conditions to work seven hours per day, instead of six hours as at present. The reason for this action is to be found in the fact that the Treasury, whilst demanding an extra hour's daily service, has declined to increase the salaries of the officials *pro rata*, proposing compensation at only about one-half of the rate now attaching to an hour's service. A remarkable feature of the incident is the unanimity with which the memorial has been signed throughout all ranks in the department, which is one of the largest in the service. The result is awaited with much interest in other branches, the employés in some of the smaller offices having already undertaken the extra hour's works at the reduced scale of payment, circumstances leaving them no option in the matter.

EXPLORATION IN MASHONALAND.

Captain H. P. Hoste, R.N.R., late in command of the Union Company's mail steamer *Trojan*, has left England for South Africa in the Castle packet *Garth Castle*, taking with him a large number of surveying and scientific instruments, to assume the duties of second in command to the well-known explorer and sportsman, Mr. Selous, in an expedition on behalf of the British South African Company to Mashonaland and the Zambesi district. Mr. Hoste is a son of the Ven. Archdeacon Hoste, of Farnham, and was educated at Hailebury College. He has already seen much service as an explorer in Africa.

EAST AND WEST INDIA DOCK REPORT.

The directors of the East and West India Dock Company have issued accounts showing a profit balance of £35,825 for the half-year, or £34,215 less than the interest due on capital borrowed. In consequence of the strike the whole of the rates and charges have been revised, but the issue of the new schedule could not be completed until January 1, while the increased rate of pay to labourers took effect on November 1 last; indeed, on the conclusion of the strike on September 14 the committee's labour expenses were at once increased. The amended scheme of arrangement was confirmed by Mr. Justice Chitty on the 20th instant, notwithstanding the prolonged and strenuous opposition of two outside creditors and of Messrs. Kirk and Randall. Application will at once be made to the Judge to enable the receivers and managers to pay the interest on the mortgage and debenture stock on February 15. A reduction in the number of the directors from eighteen to twelve will be proposed; also to reduce the remuneration of the directors from £3,250 to £2,200 per annum.

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Mr. Walter Gilbey, who has contributed to the "Sports Exhibition" now open at the Grosvenor Gallery many of the best examples of the works of Morland, James Ward, Aiken, Stubbs, and others, is engaged upon a life of the last-named artist.

Dr. McGlynn, whose secession from the Church of Rome created no small sensation at the time, and who for several years past has been identified with the Anti-Poverty League, an offshoot from Mr. Henry George's party, is lying seriously ill in New York, owing to pneumonia.

Dr. G. Woodhead Sims, of Edinburgh, has been unanimously recommended for the post of director at the new laboratories which have just been erected on the Embankment, adjoining the examination hall, by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Woodhead Sims has for some time held a somewhat similar post in Edinburgh.

FLOR-ADOR, the Nowsat and Best Food, contains, in the purest form, every element for the nourishment of the body, suited to the most delicate and valetudinarian. The LANCET and the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL say: "This preparation is excellent." FLOR-ADOR takes the place of Corn Flour, Arrowroot, &c., which possess NO FLESH-FORMING CONSTITUENTS whatever. It is quite as palatable and MORE EASILY DIGESTED than any of those similar commodities. Customers are requested to see that they get FLOR-ADOR, and not any imitation thereof, inferior qualities being often substituted for the sake of extra profit. The Flordor Food Company will supply three sample packets post free for 10d.—Depot: 17, Southampton-street, Holborn, London, W.C.

"DR. BILL"—THE NEW FARCE AT THE AVENUE THEATRE.

A good farce—it need hardly be said—must in the first place be legitimately funny. Ingenuity of construction and brilliancy of dialogue are, of course, important points to be taken into consideration; but unless the main ideas and situations of the piece are in themselves of the right mirth-provoking quality, the most highly polished dramatic workmanship will be of no avail. Fortunately for Mr. George Alexander and his clever company, this first essential is amply satisfied in the case of "Dr. Bill"—the farcical comedy, adapted from the French by Mr. Hamilton Aïdé, with which the new season of the Avenue Theatre opened his managerial campaign on Saturday night. "Dr. Bill" is genuinely and irresistibly funny, and a glance at the outlines of the plot will sufficiently indicate the nature of the fun—wild and extravagant to the last degree—which the adapter has judiciously imported from its native land. A young physician, who has enjoyed an extensive practice among the ladies of the theatrical profession, marries and settles down. Being a man of means he is anxious to "throw physic to the dogs," and live a life of humdrum conjugal felicity. But his father-in-law, who does not approve of such a milk-and-water domestic existence forces the uxorious doctor to return to work again. The old gentleman invests in a gigantic coco-plate, sows myriads of circulars broadcast and writes letters to the papers introducing his son-in-law's name. All this "bold advertisement" soon bears fruit, and "Dr. Bill" is besieged by a crowd of his old patients. Chief among these is the sprightly young wife of a burly police-superintendent. This lady, who is the principal participator in the tremendous complications of the second act, pays "Dr. Bill" the well-meant attention to test the reality of the doctor's conversion from the frivolities of bachelorhood to the sober steadiness of married life. The play here resolves itself into an indescribable series of ever-changing circumstances—a perfect Chinese puzzle of doors and dark rooms. It is nothing to say that the probabilities are outraged when the possibilities are constantly being thrown to the winds. But it is all intensely comic—the mad speed and action would in can scarcely be wondered at that the latter portions of the farce seem somewhat tame in comparison. However, the bewildering imbroglio must be cleared up somehow, and the dramatist achieves that end in perhaps as straightforward and satisfactory a manner as could be desired. "Dr. Bill," which may be described in a word as a typical Criterion piece, can hardly fail to revive the flagging fortunes of the Avenue Theatre, for it has not a single dull moment.

Miss Fanny Brough—always an admirable actress in this class of play—bore off the chief honours of the evening. Her Mrs. Hoxton is an excellent bit of true comedy, and it would be very difficult to find a neglected opportunity or a missed point in the whole of her performance. Miss Julia Neilson, as Decima, Miss Marie Linden and Miss Laura Graves all play with good effect, but Miss Edith Kenward has apparently had too little experience to warrant her being entrusted with a difficult though short part. Mr. Frederick Terry is a capital "Dr. Bill" up to a certain point, but he falls short in giving full expression to the serio-comic bewilderment which is so essential to the rôle. The clash of character, however, is new to him, and he will doubtless improve. Both Mr. Albert Chevalier as the officious father-in-law, and Mr. Benjamin Webster as an empty-headed "masher," approach their work in exactly the right spirit, and play throughout with every appreciation of the requirements of the farce. Mr. George Cape might make more of his part; at present, his conception is altogether too commonplace.

A PREBENDARY ON COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.

Yesterday afternoon at Holy Trinity, Paddington, Prebendary Harry Jones gave a telling lecture on this subject. It was one which was of paramount interest to the lives of men and women, and if it had suffered much from being left to mere worldly handling. The primeval conscience was sensible of the need of a covenant in the case of marriage, and round the marriage contract other laws gradually grew. The marriage bond was safe guarded by many customs and controlled by many regulations, as was not the case with regard to other imperative and universal laws of nature. The world before the Church felt the need of some binding ceremony. In order to be recognised by God or men, must be not brutal but human. It was a great mistake made by many serious monitors, to put matrimony and courtship aside as among the baser things of the world, to which as little reference as possible should be made. For instance, many people kept novels out of the house which is the course of true love) away from the young people, hoping to keep out of their heads romantic ideas which were already there. By novels, the preacher meant the respectable sensational novel, not those condemned by law and public opinion, the framers of which could not be too hardly censured. Courtship and marriage, were of divine origin, and, as was to be gathered from a study of our Prayer-Book, were sub ects with which it behoved the Christian minister to deal, rather than to leave them to the treatment of sensational writers. Jesus Christ did not choose a funeral for the first manifestation of his power. The Old Testament is full of man's doings and God's teaching with regard to marriage. Our Lord and His apostles, both as a figure and literally, taught us much as to marriage. The recognition of a spiritual as well as physical side to marriage led Christian men and women to the altar of God rather than to the registrar's office. The preacher strongly condemned early and improvident marriages, which brought misery of one kind or another into all classes of society, and evidently thought nothing too bad for the man who would offer a woman what he called a home which he was unable to provide with bare necessaries. Beauty was a formidable factor in the choice of a helpmeet, and being a Divine gift, could not be despreciated. "Handsome is that handsome does" is a true proverb not always welcome. More use should be made of the term of courtship, and the opportun ty of withdrawing from the contract not be lost if lifelong misery can be hindered thereby. The lecturer concluded by showing that a higher sense of their responsibilities would conduce to mutual improvement in the relations between husbands and wives.

FREDERIC HARRISON ON GREAT BOOKS OF HISTORY.

Mr. Frederic Harrison began at Fetter-lane yesterday afternoon what promises to be a very interesting course of four lectures on "Some Great Books of History," forming a scheme of historical reading. Few men are better qualified to speak wisely on such a subject than the author of "The Choice of Books." At the outset Mr. Harrison sought to show the connection between history and the view that Man is growing ever more and more religious," pointing out that history is really the history of the destiny of man. History was a branch, though only a branch, of sociology. There had been over 5,000 years of recorded history. History had been written at su h length by special students that a selection had to be made. Nothing could command such method and systematic study as history. Mr. Gardiner was writing the history of the last 400 years. Civil War at the end of a year's events in a year. Macaulay, on the other hand, worked more slowly; a year's events happened more quickly than he recorded them. They must (1) grasp the great epochs of history, (2) read the great books, and (3) group these periods round the lives of the typical great men. History had to show that the story o mankind was a continuous progression from the past to the present day with the ancient historians, the first period, probably of 2,700 years, ranging from early Egyptian and Assyrian history to the Later Empire. In the main, he should deal with the books of the Positivist library, though it would be absurd to say that no useful books of history had been written in the last fifty years. In a rapid survey of the ancient historians and their works the lecturer characterised Herodotus, known as the Father of History, as the earliest systematic prose writer in any literary sense. Herodotus was very nearly contemporary with Ezra in Babylon. In Athens he had for contemporaries Sophocles, Thucydides, Pericles, and Phidias, the sculptor. Mr. Church's volume of stories from the historian was delightful reading. The battle of Salamis was the very turning point of human history. It was wonderful to him in the terse style of reading that went on people debarred themselves from the pleasure of knowing Herodotus by heart. Thucydides, by consent of mankind the greatest of all historians, and why, even in translation, was exceedingly difficult reading, did not contain more words than a copy of the *Times*, which some people thought dear at threepence. He was not merely a writer, but a scientific philosopher. His great book was, as he claimed for it, a possession for ever. Gibbon's style was commended to those afraid to tackle the original. Plutarch's "Lives" was one of the most valuable books that had come down from classical times. Plutarch was not strictly a historian, but dealt with character. He was a moralist rather than a historical inquirer. A glance at Cæsar and, Tacitus, with mention of some modern manuals and historical text-books, and the lecture ended.

A SERVANT GIRL'S ENCOUNTER WITH AN ADDER.

One day recently in Natal a young woman in charge of two children in a perambulator set herself on the grass under the shade of some pine trees. The children were amusing themselves, and the young woman divided her attention between them and some needlework, when suddenly the eldest child exclaimed, "There's a thing on your back. It's a snake." Simultaneously the head of the puff adder appeared over one shoulder, whilst the tail wound itself around her neck. Distracted by concern for the children and fear for herself she started up, grasped the reptile tightly round the head with one hand, and pushed the perambulator towards the house with the other. Feeling the snake's grasp relaxing, she tore it from her, and dashed it to the ground. Two native constables happened to be passing, and attracted by her cries came to the rescue, just in time to prevent the snake's escape under, twenty six inches in length and rather thicker than a man's thumb. The *Cape Witness* says that the girl is none the worse for the shock she endured.

THE LESSON OF THE TWO PENCE.

A correspondent of the *Christian World* vouches for the accuracy of the following. At the annual Scripture examination in the Church schools of one of our rural districts the diocesan inspector was catechising the children on the parable of the Good Samaritan:—

"What lesson may be drawn from the passing by of the Levite?"

The children, who had been well coached, answered that it showed both the unwillingness and insufficiency of the law to help the sinner.

"Very good, little ones! And what other important lesson are we taught?"

This time there was no reply.

"Surely, children, you remember that when the Good Samaritan brought the man to the inn he did—what? Took out two pence and gave them to the host, did he not? Now what is the lesson of the twopence?"

The children looked blank, and the teacher was nonplussed, vainly endeavouring to guess the anticipated reply.

"Why, children," serenely replied the inspector, "surely you know that the twopence were emblematical of the two sacraments which our Lord left with his Church—the sacrament of Baptism and the sacrament of the Holy Eucharist."

THE CULTURE OF SEA FISH—AN OFFER.

Norway and Newfoundland have both established sea-fish hatcheries since Englishmen began talking about assisting fishermen. On the north shores of Galway Bay, about fifteen miles west of Galway town, there is a spot on my land, writes Mr. F. Comyn to the *Fish Trades' Gazette*, where conditions for dealing with sea-fish are in every respect far superior to those at Concarneau (France). It is an open sea but more sheltered, pure sea water, in large shingle, consequently free from sand, wind, or sea wave; and there is a depth close in shore of from 10 to 14 fathoms. There is no town nor village, nor need be to pollute either water or air. The high road passes within some 300 yards, with a bye-road (mine) to the spot. The railway from Galway to Clifden, through Connemara, will pass within about 150 yards. It is the fittest place in Galway Bay for a fishery pier. Aileena is about the same distance. Galway Bay is not merely one where fish of all kinds naturally abound, but the habitat of the most valuable species. The turbot, the black sole, the John Dory, were in old days (not so very old, indeed) almost as plentiful as cod, haddocks, &c., and even still afford a living to many trawlers, while line fishermen do better on the whole than in Scotland or the Isle of Man. I offer all I can give free. A site, building stone, sand, limestone and the peat to convert it into lime, scaffolding poles, &c. Will any influential persons lend their names and accept subscriptions? Will any one who would help fishermen give those subscriptions? Will any member of Parliament, no matter of what party, urge upon the Government this as a feasible and not too costly work? Surely some will.

CONCERNING "THE DYING HUSBAND RACKET."

Michigan has learned a little experience which one of its journals tells in these words:—"If a grey-haired woman of fifty in moderately respectable attire is put off the cars in your town because she can't pay her fare any further; if she almost immediately receives a telegram urging her to come home on the next train because her husband is dying, and if she tearfully and desperately, in a plentifully loud voice, announces that she is going to walk home 100 miles, you let her walk. She and her confederate, who sends the telegram, have worked the dying husband racket in a half dozen Michigan towns at a net profit, it is figured, of 15 dels. a day."

"WHERE IGNORANCE," &c.

A terrible story is now going the round of the camps, says an Indian correspondent. A certain gallant mess president of great experience took the precaution to provide his mess with several tins of Keating's baking powder, not forgetting the shore manufacturers's inexperience. Every evening some very tasty little cakes of a beautiful rich saffron hue were provided for tea, which attained a great popularity. At last the khansamah reported that he had come to the end of his baking powder and wanted a fresh tin. He was told to produce the empty one, which he did with a righteous grin, and, with much pomp, passed round an empty tin of the insect powder which he had used by mistake! However, the officers are still alive and flourishing—and, what is more extraordinary, so is the khansamah.

"MIND BLINDNESS."

Two additional cases in which this curious symptom was observed have, recently been recorded. In the first a man of eighty had complained for a month of inability to find his way about, to tell his own position in a room, and to recognise objects, although the power of sight was scarcely impaired. Although he could not recognise objects by looking at them, he at once perceived and named them by means of tactile or auditory impressions from them. He could not read, but he could write. Perception and discrimination of colours in this case were preserved. In the second case, recorded by Schoenborn, the patient was sixty-one. At first visual memory only was impaired; but he soon failed to recognise objects, even when he touched, tasted, or heard them Colour sense was lost on both sides. In this case very great improvement occurred and colour vision returned.

MISSIONARIES TO THE CANADIANS.

One reads as follows in the *Toronto Mail*:—"The missionary spirit has taken possession of the vicar of Tunstall, England, the Rev. A. Pitman and his two curates, the Revs. M. C. Dickenson and A. J. Knight. All three have resigned their positions at Tunstall with a view to labouring as missionaries in Canada. The sacrifice these gentlemen are making is commendable; but it would appear that they have a mistaken idea touching the religious condition of the Dominion; for it is stated that they propose 'to work in one of the large Canadian towns.' Imagine missionaries leaving all, bidding farewell to friends, and starting out fully equipped to work in Toronto, where there are thirty Anglican churches already."

ONE HUNDRED TONS OF HERRINGS DESTROYED.

The officers of the Fishmongers' Company recently seized near Billingsgate 1,320 boxes of Norwegian herrings on board the steamship *Augusta*, which had arrived from Marstrand. The weight of the fish seized and destroyed was no less than seventy tons. The day following this seizure the inspectors condemned more than 300 cases of Norway herrings at Shadwell market, weighing about thirty tons.

HARVESTING ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

On the fancy stock farm of the Hon. Walter A. Wood, the maker of mowing and other harvesting machinery, at Hoosick Falls, New York, a novel sight was seen on New Year's day. Mr. Wood had a heavy second growth of grass after taking off his hay crop last summer, but his barns were all filled to overflowing, and the fine second growth could not be cut and stored. After the extraordinarily mild autumn, the open winter finds this crop standing in good order on the ground and inviting the scythe. The result is that we (*Hoosick Falls Standard*) saw Mr. Wood standing amid mowing machines, and hay rakes, and hay waggons, the morning of January 1, 1890, and, with his great-coat buttoned to the chin, witnessing with an amused expression of countenance the cutting, taking, and loading of as good a crop of hay as one would easily find even in the orthodox haying time of summer. The hay would run as heavy as from 1¼ to 1½ ton to the acre, and had plenty of green stuff in it. It was good hay. The click of the Wood machines has perhaps never before been heard in the fields near Hoosick Falls, or elsewhere in the northern hemisphere, on New Year's Day.

JAPANESE CONVICTS TO BE PUT TO BRICKMAKING.

The Osaka prison authorities have applied to the City Assembly for a grant of 20,000 *yen* for the construction of brickworks, with a view to the employment of convicts in brickmaking.

AMPUTATION AS A CURE.

Apropos of the recent amputation of Count Okuma's leg as a result of the attempt to assassinate him, *Mainichi Shimbun* gives Dr. Sato, a Japanese surgeon of very high eminence, as authority for an assertion that the general effect of cutting off a leg or an arm is to increase the physical activity of the sufferer. The well-known surgeon even goes so far as to predict, according to the same journal, that as medical science progresses, amputation of a hand or an arm will probably be resorted to as a therapeutic nerves. He says that among the persons wounded in the American War of Secession, many who suffered amputation of a limb are known to have gained greatly in muscle and spryness, and he instances the case of the remarkable gymnast in Chiarini's Circus who had only one leg, the other having been lost in the same war.

EIGHT VARIETIES OF LEPROSY.

In China eight varieties of leprosy are recognized, and the disease is considered contagious, infectious, and hereditary, but is said to disappear in four generations. There are leper villages, to which all suffering from the disease are sent.

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82½ " " 165 " " 25th July, 1890.
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97½ " " 195

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A simultaneous issue will be made in New York, by Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb, and Company, and in Amsterdam by Messrs. Adolph Boissevain and Company.

These bonds are issued under and in accordance with the terms of a Mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated October 29, 1889. Said Mortgage was authorised and duly executed for the purpose of providing for the extension of the Company's system to the Ohio River at or near Ironton, a distance of about 115 miles, and also for the construction of the Company's North Carolina Extension, a distance of about seventy miles, as well as for other branches, improvements and additions, and for double tracking of the company's main lines, and for refunding the Company's present Mortgage indebtedness.

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The other from Mr. Kimball, the President, accompanying the prospectus fully sets forth the present position of the Company and the advantages to be derived from the completion of the above connections.

From this letter it will be seen that the Company's net earnings and other income for year 1889 amounted to ..... $ 2,254,807.22
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NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at CANNON-STREET HOTEL, in the City of London, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of February next, at 1 o'clock p.m., precisely, to receive the Accounts to the 31st December last, with a Report of the Directors; to declare a Dividend; to elect Directors in the place of Sir G. Magrath, Esq., and C. Chaloner Smith, Esq., who retire, and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election; to elect Auditors, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is also given, that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 13th February, both days inclusive.

By Order,
H. GREENWOOD, Secretary.

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